

People who live
in grass houses

Vol. 1, No. 14

POUNDMAKER

Newspaper of the students of the University of Alberta

should'nt get stoned

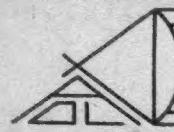
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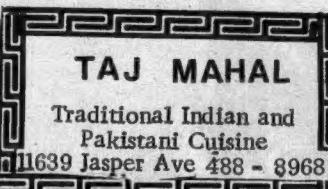
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Crimes are Economic

Everyone knows what jails are supposed to do -- cure mad blood hungry criminals.

Throughout history leading penologists have said that reformation and not vindictive suffering should be the purpose of penal treatment... that's saying a lot, but doing nothing.

In Canada, great advances have been made towards this goal, though implementation of recommended changes have been done and have made the prisons a little less zoo-like and more human.

But the rhetoric is far from the reality. A vast majority of all released inmates go back in again, sometimes in years, or weeks, or days, but most return, often for more serious crimes than the first ones.

It should be evident to all that there is something wrong with this system, which is spending millions but achieving such a small success factor that in comparison it's not worth mentioning.

A lot of people inside jails are angry at the winners in life, and they become more sensitive to others in the doomed prison life with mottos such as: Do your own time. Trust NO ONE. Freeze your mind. Be indifferent.... great sounding things, aren't they? These sorts of feelings can cripple a person for a normal life in society, and after a couple of years this man will succumb to "institutionalization" so that anything will send him straight back to the prison life.

Many seem to come to like or prefer prison life. I mean, why should anyone struggle to survive in a society that hates you because you're branded "ex-convict" and refuses to look at the person?

Contrary to accepted belief, most crimes (with the exception of the drug beefs) are committed for economic reasons, by the "poor", the have-nots in society that want to gain but are defeated by the struggle.

Our society has no answer for this man, no real answer that is reality and not a put-off. Out on parole, many do not want to hear his voice. Many employers overlook the fact that the man has done his time and paid for his crime and sentence him to unemployment because he is one of "those dirty convicts".

I guess this is understandable from the employers' viewpoint, but it tends to send the ex-inmate back to the belief that crime pays because nothing else is available.

If Canadians really have a desire to see inmates become contributing members of their precious society, they must join in greater numbers the individuals who have made drastic changes in their attitudes towards cons.

On this side of the con's fence, many are faced with stories like these: What really is the good of taking a trade in prison when you are told by a company obviously needing men in your trade that it is against policy to hire ex-cons? What is the use of schooling for business careers if you hear that bonding companies won't cover you because you are an "ex-con"?

Often cons are faced with the fact that by being a con they are prevented from showing they can do as well as the next guy. Psychiatric help to adjust is

useless, if the opportunities to use it are barred to you because of a concept.

The whole penal and judicial system prejudices the convict towards their society, the police, the whole plastic creation, and above all to the purposes of their own lives.

On the bright side (is there really one?) there are many members of society and inmates who are helping one another to adjust. The "straight" are helping the "crooked" adjust to their ways, the "crooked" helping the "straight" to adjust and understand the existence of the convict.

Hopefully someday a Utopian miracle will happen and those who are unable to understand will represent the percentages that do understand now. The day TRUE understanding reaches 80-90 percent instead of the 5-10 percent now, will herald the breaking of the vicious circle which keeps thousands locked up and out of society.

Each and every one of us, convict or straight, has a responsibility to ourselves and to the society that we live in to bring this about. We all have to learn to "live and let live" and realize that each person has the right to pursue happiness in whatever way he chooses, providing it is fair to all.

And we must learn that all make mistakes and when we pay for them, that should be the end of them. This is a great guideline in life, and if all society followed it, it would be possible for all the people that make up society - people of many backgrounds and views - to work together with a sincere purpose in life which they choose for themselves.

It's too bad that this is far from so. Our complete social system is filled with inadequacies and thorns... all because some where someone plastic has guided society away from the excusing of a few better principles.

Too often we fail to consider or even try to understand the other fellow's needs and feelings; we refuse to try and see beyond our own little worlds and understand the reasons for failure in it; we do not really try to understand the other fellow's concepts, especially those which we fail to agree with or which show ours as the phonies they often are.

Thus the simple problems become rampant, giving birth to other, more complex problems.

For our society to work for both straight citizen and con, the principle of fair play must be exercised more. It must be realized that a mistake has been made, but paid for, and that today is not yesterday.

Better human relationships must be born with the name tags dropped, and people accepted because they are people and subject to failures.

The plastic, meaningless things must go and the real people revealed and accepted.

The con receives a sentence now that burns him for life. Those people who control our society now, and those in whose footsteps they follow make this so. The cons are a minority, but as society pushes to right its wrongs, we may one day be the majority. The acceptance of the con is changing, his treatment both within and outside the jails is changing, but no matter how you look at it we are still a helluva long way from breaking that tireless chain which will spell the long averted death of the title "con" and of the penal institute.

by R. Lawson Carnochan



Poundmaker



speaks

POUNDMAKER has now published 14 issues, this representing approximately half of our publishing year.

For the last three and one half months we have attempted to provide the students and staff of the University of Alberta, as well as a large segment of the greater Edmonton community, with an informative, wide-ranging periodical that would cover a broad spectrum of student and community interests. And we have tried to do this solely on the basis of whatever monies we could garner from the sale of advertising in the paper; we have received no financial support from the University or any of its organizations.

Everything you have read or seen in POUNDMAKER thus far has been the product of volunteer effort or unpaid contributions. No one on staff, not even the editor or the advertising manager, is paid.

So far, as near as we can tell, the product we have been producing has been of fairly consistently high quality. Several factors, including enthusiastic response on the part of the University community, have aided us in keeping POUNDMAKER going.

But the coming new year will bring with it one or two important changes, changes that POUNDMAKER and its staff will have to adapt to if the paper is to continue.

Perhaps the most significant among these changes is the fact that, after Christmas, advertising tends to fall off drastically for university oriented publications. We are anticipating a drop in volume of up to 33%, a cutback that could prove disastrous to our at best tenuous financial position.

Some way will have to be found to generate enough new income to compensate for this anticipated gap in our regular advertising revenues.

One possible solution might be to sell the paper, but the amount of bureaucratic watchdogging involved coupled with the fact that it is quite possible that our present readership might easily prove reticent in paying for a paper that they have until now been receiving at no cost whatever (to say nothing of our own strictly ethical objections to selling the paper), all this tends to make us feel that attempting to raise money through sales is not an advisable solution.

Hopefully, we'll be able to come up with an acceptable viable answer. In

any event we'll try.

But beyond the strictly financial problems of the paper, we will have to find a way of enlisting more people in the process of actually producing POUNDMAKER.

As it is, a small group of about 15 people has been responsible for writing, editing, laying-out and distributing every issue you've read. This means that various people are putting in between 10 and 40 hours of volunteer labour a week.

This is not at all the process we envisaged for producing POUNDMAKER when we started out.

We were hoping that the various members of the university community would become interested enough in what we felt would be a valuable communications media available to anyone on campus who was willing to work on it.

This mass base of working support is essential for the continuation of a workable volunteer newspaper of POUNDMAKER'S nature.

But perhaps the most crushing problem we have encountered is the rather bizarre process by which the vast majority of people on this campus have come to take POUNDMAKER for granted. It is just assumed that, like clockwork, a new issue will be out every Wednesday, that all the work that goes into each issue will be accomplished by some divine process completely independent of everyone who reads it.

This is not the case. As mentioned above, working support and contributions on the part of our readers is essential to each issue. And this support appears to be on the wane. We have no idea what to do about this tacit acceptance of a process which, in reality, is in no way as assured as it may seem.

Because of all these reasons, POUNDMAKER and its staff will be calling an open public meeting probably in the first week of the new year.

We urge all our readers and interested persons to attend. We will be discussing all facets of POUNDMAKER'S existence, including the extent to which it has been successful in providing the university and community with a decent weekly publication and any and all suggestions for its future continuation.

Please attend. It's your paper as much as anyone else's. Without your intelligent assistance, no matter how limited, POUNDMAKER can not continue.

DR. VON ELDER'S anatomy lab



LETTERS PAGE

Poundmaker

11129 80 ave.

Foreign student enrolment

Dear Editor:

This is in response to the article written by Judy Samoil in the Poundmaker, regarding Hong Kong students. I strongly oppose her statement that the university is a purveyor of foreign aid, although I understand that the points she raised to bear certain reasons behind them. It is important to point out that out of the 650 signatures on the petition to the Engineering Faculty, quite a number of them were Canadian students. Many Chinese students did not sign their names on the petition.

Below is an attempt to analyse the situation of the Chinese students on campus from the point of view of both the students themselves and the faculty, in order to show both sides of the picture and to arrive at some feasible measures or solutions to cope with the problem.

First of all, the ideology and philosophy of an institution of higher learning must be considered. A university is an institution for the search for truth and knowledge, independent in itself and with absolute freedom of academic activity if possible. Every member of the university, no matter whether faculty or student, whatever their background, is doing their part in the fulfillment of this goal. Foreign students, in many respects, play an important role in a university. The idea of having foreign students is to stimulate the study atmosphere, to offer more opportunity for competition and cooperation, and most important, to provide grounds for cultural interchange and understanding which is vital for the future of mankind. Besides, foreign students do contribute a lot to the search for truth and knowledge as well as to the development of society. In the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, foreign students occupy a significant portion of the whole graduate student body. The results of their research are found to be of quality, proving that they have done their part. With the presence of foreign students, campuses look much more lively; foreign students are like spices in soup in a university in this respect.

With their present financial problems, the university is considering raising the tuition fees or putting a quota on certain foreign students. This should be the final, drastic step to be taken since it is detrimental to the philosophy of a university. This step is justifiable to the extent that the taxpayers are sharing the burden of educating the foreign students. The counter-argument is that most of the foreign students,

excluding those under contract (e.g. to the Canadian International Development Agency) to go back to their home country, are planning to stay in Canada, and they are potentially good citizens contributing to the development and progress of Canada. In a sense, this could be a brain drain for those developing nations. The present economic situation in Canada has the tendency to move for the better and this pool of man and brain power from the foreign students is extremely important.

As for the question of Chinese students in the Engineering Faculty, it should be dealt with carefully, evaluating every side of the story. Chinese students have been accused of clinging to their own groups and there is little inter-mixing with students from other ethnic groups or Canadian students. Besides, with their different cultural background, they do things differently. As a result, as Dr. Ford put it, they may have difficulty finding a job. However, this idea has been refuted by Dr. L. G. Finley saying that as long as the person possesses the qualification he would not be rejected the opportunity. As for the lack of intermixing with other students, both the university and the foreign students (or Chinese) have to be responsible. There is no organization formed by the university to introduce the foreign students to the Canadian culture (except the foreign student adviser). It is the International Student Association which takes care of foreign students' orientation. How much can be expected from that Association, since it is "foreign" itself? It is admitted that the Association has done a marvellous job in helping foreign students and in organizing cultural social activities. Birds of the same feather flock together; there is a natural tendency for foreign students of the same ethnic origin to group together. With their different physical features, it is very eye catching when Chinese students go in a group compared to students of other ethnic origins. Due to the generally less proficiency in the English language, especially among those in Engineering, they are less ready to socialize with other students. There is also less participation in class because of the nature of the courses in Engineering which does not give rise to much class discussion. In this respect, both the university and the foreign students should do something to ameliorate the situation. For example, the university can make more effort to introduce the Canadian culture to the foreign students through the Foreign Student Adviser's office and the Inter-

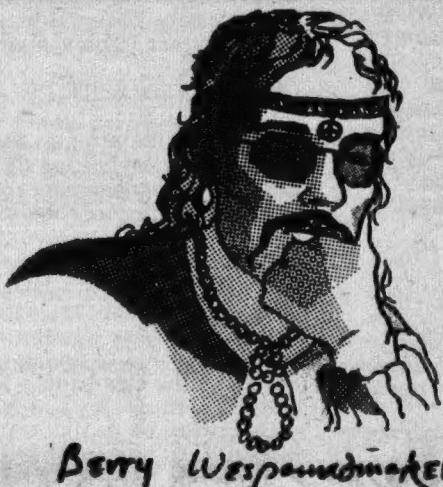
national Student Association or by setting up another office or organization to deal solely with this matter. In this case, the Students' Union's help can be considered. At the same time, in admitting new students, a circular can be attached to the letter of acceptance encouraging foreign students to participate in various social activities and be bold to introduce themselves to Canadian society. They should realize the fact that, besides acquiring academic knowledge, there are plenty of other things to learn in a university. To have an open mind, to come to know people, to adapt to new environment, are all part of university education. If the students, both Canadian and foreign, are psychologically prepared, the atmosphere would certainly improve. The established foreign student bodies (e.g. Chinese Student Association, etc.) can also create more opportunities for social interaction with Canadian and other students.

Giving consideration to the above analysis of the foreign student enrollment problem and the philosophy of the university, I hope the antagonism from Canadian students which might have been stirred up by Judy Samoil's article could be erased. Judy Samoil seemed to have emphasized that Hong Kong students are taking advantage of the university and are imposing a heavy burden on the Canadian taxpayers. However, one fact should not be neg-

lected, that the Canadian taxpayers do not pay for the foreign students' 12 to 13 years of high school education. As most of the foreign students tend to become immigrants after their graduation, they are a valuable asset to the province and to the country. They may become taxpayers themselves in just a few years time. According to the statistics stated in the Edmonton Journal on Nov. 27, Canada has a zero population growth and only immigration and changes in mortality rates on the positive side could set Canada growing again. Canada is such a vast country with abundant resources and tremendous potential; the government and the people are friendly and hospitable; the country is young and hopeful. These are not flattering words as one can judge by Canada's foreign policy, her immigration laws and her acceptance of the "unwanted Asians" from Africa. At present, unemployment may be high, economically the country may not be in a flourishing condition, but this is only temporary. When the overall situation comes to the boom side, Canada will feel her need for more manpower, more educated people.

As fellow students on campus, we (foreign as well as Canadian students) should cultivate a friendly and understanding atmosphere instead of arousing antagonism.

Lawrence Lau



Berry Wespoundmaker

Happened to run into Hizzoner Gerald A. Riskin the other day, and, seeing as neither of us had anything better to do, we sat down and had a cup of coffee and chatted for a while.

Seems he's a little upset about the executive's latest attempt at a coup d'état. "I try hard," he told me, "but everyone keeps laughing at me and/or running my good name into the ground."

I asked him about the attempt to remove him as president,

"Those other people on the executive just want to be president. I haven't done anything they wouldn't do, but because they didn't do them, they're jealous," he said. "Naturally, none of them are capable of replacing me." I asked him to clarify the statement. "Beth Kuhnke? She couldn't run Student Council on a bet. She's a girl, and you remember what happened last time we had a girl for president. Besides, she writes funny. Have you ever noticed that she never uses capital letters?"

I asked him about Rob Spraggins. "Yeah, Rob's a nice enough guy, but he couldn't even make it as president of a Cub Scout pack. For someone who can't tell his aspirations from a hole in the ground, I'm surprised he's come this far."

Riskin dismissed Patrick Delaney with a grimace and a couple of muttered words, and then said something about the qualifications of a guy who could spend \$2000 on a Tenure Report that was so poorly prepared that it wouldn't have had a fighting chance at a 2 if it had been turned in as a term paper."

But what about Gary West? "West... that name rings a bell. Isn't he on the executive? Vice President of something-or-other? Well, to tell you the truth, I don't know all that much about the guy. Maybe he might make a good president, but then again he might not have enough business acumen to make a go of selling pencils on the streetcorner."

POUND MAKER

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Wednesdays by the Harvey G. Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11129-80 ave., Edmonton, Tel. 439-7624. Press run 15,000. Free on the U of A campus. Subscriptions \$7.00.

Editor.... r. p. yakimchuk
arts editor &
de facto news editor ross harvey

Ron the Hun led this week's bloody carnage and hymn sing, in which: Napoleon Triharti slew Colette in the Forest, Morri Eaman sang Malcolm to death, and Dave Krysko, and Doug Mustard under orders from Benito Grant stomped the hell out of Phil Lulman and René De traye. Kenna Wild was appalled at the lack of courtesy of Cheryl (knuckles) Croucher as she put the boots to Tom (Bugsey) Turner. Among the countless contorted shrieking hordes were Ruby the Rascal, and nasty Ann Harvey (both of whom had their entrails ripped out by Ross the butcher because they were too nice.) Jim selby, Jude Pankewitz, Ken Gelech, and myself Harvey G. (for gutz) thomgirt.

DARE WORKERS STRIKE

Management unveils insulting terms — strikers retaliate by calling for boycott

BY GORD MOORE

To choose to go on strike has never been an easy decision for most working men and women. The economic decision for management is a matter of a fraction of their profit margin; for the worker it is a decision involving his or her very economic existence.

Yet there is no replacing the right to strike. The strike has been the means of achieving the 8-hour day, a minimum wage for a decent life and tolerable working conditions. The right to combine and, if necessary, withhold their labor is the only positive freedom open to those who work for others.

By a vote of 97 per cent on May 27, 1972, the members of United Brewery Workers Local 173 rejected the 25-cent wage increase offered to both men and women by the management of Dare Foods in Kitchener, Ontario. The company offer left female employees 10 cents an hour less in wage rate than male workers; the benevolence and generosity of Dare was clearly apparent. In an ad in the June 10th Kitchener-Waterloo Record, Dare went so far as to say the settlement offered was "a generous one providing wages, fringe benefits and working conditions of which everyone could be proud." Dare also originally offered to make all payments for the health plan, unless there is an increase over the next two years, then the workers must make up the difference.

The issues that formed the core of the union's demands during the summer were equal pay raises of 40 cents an hour for each year of the new contract, an 8-hour day - an item which many unions secured during the early 1950's - and improved working conditions. The latter demand was part of the union's list because of the incessant assembly-line speed-ups, insensitive working supervisors and the oppressive heat in the plant.

Over 80 per cent of the 377 members of local 173 are women. At the time of the strike, all women were categorized as "packers" and received \$2.26 per hour.

At the heart of the strike is not the current union demands, but the existence of the union itself at Dare Foods. The management has made no effort to conceal this fact: "It is not a legal requirement and we are determined that it will never be necessary that you have to be a member of a union to work for Dare Biscuits."

The Dare workers remain determined to win their strike and to prevent their union from being broken by anti-union management. Workers picketing have expressed the feeling that "everyone is still willing to stay out for as long as it will take. We plan to continue going from local to local and to consumer groups to press the boycott more."

APPLYING FINANCIAL PRESSURE

After the third week of the strike, the union instituted its campaign of boycotting Dare products and picketing businesses which did any service for Dare's. At various times pickets have appeared at Newtex cleaners, Hertz Rent-a-Car, Sanderson's Tire Service, Kresge's, City Cab, Day and Ross, and Riordan rentals. Leaflets and buttons urging people not to buy Dare goods have been distributed at local stores. In addition, strikers have solicited support from other trade union locals throughout Ontario in order to strengthen the boycott.

On September 8, the Ontario Federation of Labor further supported the strikers by asking the 50 labor councils and 18,000 locals across the province to participate fully in boycotting Dare products. With the Dare strike committee and the OFL working together, the boycott has gained the co-operation

of some large Ontario food chains.

Steinberg's was the first company to agree not to carry Dare goods after their on-hand stock had been sold. Other retail outlets that have followed suit are Loblaw's, A&P, Weo, Dominion and Highway Market.

The boycott has become increasingly effective, such that Dare products are now being shipped from the plant in North Surrey, British Columbia, and from the Kitchener factory to a distribution centre in Toronto. As a result, Dare attempted to obtain a court injunction in October to halt the boycott. Their request, recognized as a tactic to scare the union and several organizations with threats of court action, was not granted. The workers realize that while scab labor can be used to keep the plant producing, a widely supported boycott might apply the necessary financial pressure to wrest contract improvements.

LA TEST OFFER REJECTED

Up until the attempt to obtain a court injunction halting the boycott, Dare Foods management remained intransigent throughout the various bargaining sessions. On Nov. 2, a mediator from the Ontario Department of Labor reported Dare's latest contract offer. The core of the "agreement" was based on the May 27 offer on which the workers decided to go out on strike. Included in the Company's November demands were:

- there is to be no union shop
- there is to be no retroactive pay for the period beyond the last contract
- the company reserves the right to discipline or discharge employees who have been charged and convicted with offenses (so far, over 40 workers have been charged)
- the union will not discriminate against those who walked across the picket line, and the company will not discriminate against those who stayed on strike
- 10 employees will not be rehired, the names to be released after the union agrees to this condition
- 10 employees are to be suspended until May 1, 1973, the names to be released after the union agrees to this condition
- there is to be no negotiation on these points, these being a condition to any agreement



In return for which, the company offered to withdraw its 38,000 dollar damages claim, and to increase the original wage offer for female employees by 10 cents in the second year. Also, Dare wanted a relations committee set up which would have a scab (Hanna Meister) from the strike represent the union. Dare strikers naturally found the "offer" insulting and completely rejected it.

Meanwhile, the various injunctions and law suits continue. Early in October the company filed a 1.6 million dollar suit against the OFL, Local 173 of the UBW, and four labor officials - David Archer, president of the OFL, Terry Meagher, secretary-treasurer of the OFL, Lou Dautner, international representative of the union and Andy Diamond, plant chairman of Local 173. The Dare management issued the suit because they said the damages that occurred during the strike were willfully caused by striking union workers. No mention was given of eruptions due to

workers' low wages, an unjust legal system, an arrogant management, an unsupportive city government and a group of strikebreakers.

The strikebreakers involved in the strike during June as they crossed legal picket lines in several attempts to transport Dare goods out of the plant. Dare strikers did not resort to violent means until Dare brought in Canadian Driver Pool, an avowed strikebreaking firm which over the last two years has had numerous successes at breaking legal pickets, intimidating union workers and forcing them to make unsatisfactory settlements.

Out of the prior confrontations with scabs, a number of Dare workers and their supporters have been arrested and/or charged with various offenses ranging from breaking a court injunction to more serious ones of obstructing and assaulting a police officer.

THOM'S MOVIE

The second week of November saw the first of Dare's court suits against the union. Dare vice-president William Thom introduced a two-minute 8 mm color movie supposedly taken by himself, showing picket line violence at the Kitchener plant. Thom showed the film himself and stopped it several times to identify people in the crowded scenes. Without knowing the persons involved beforehand, it is recognized that identification would have been very difficult since the film was taken very difficult since the film was taken from a distance and did not pan in on individuals. This was part of the evidence in Dare's effort to have five strikers declared in contempt of court.

Company lawyer A. M. Austin, using affidavits filed by Dare representatives, maintained that three of the strikers, Andy Diamond, John Horne and Paul Pugh, had disobeyed court injunctions prohibiting strikers from engaging in mass picketing or interfering with

scabs entering or leaving the plant. While he asserted they should be jailed, he asked for "perhaps something less" for Pauline Breen and Tom Scott.

The union's lawyer, Brian Dunn, said applications against four of the strikers should be dismissed because the company failed to notify them of the court order. Dunn stated that the first injunction was not advertised enough and that Diamond, as chief picket captain and plant chairman, would be only one who knew the significance of the injunction. Dare's case is specifically harsh and undeserved in Diamond's case though, because it appears Dare assumes any picket disruptions took place under his orders.

Justice Thomas Zuber, considering the seriousness of Dare's charges and made wary of the credibility of the makers of the Dare affidavits, said he preferred to hear evidence from witnesses and remanded the case until Dec. 18. Still to come is the union's law suit against Dare Foods, set for Jan. 26.

The present situation finds production tapering off at the Dare plant. Scabs who have quit say that the warehouse is "crammed with cookies in nearly every available space." The impact of dwindling contracts has caused Dare's to lay off 50 scabs in the past two weeks, so that 156 people are now employed.

The boycott continues to gain strength throughout Ontario. Messages of support for local

The boycott continues to gain strength throughout Ontario. Messages of support for Local 173 come from as far away as New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania in the US and from Quebec. Additional fortification was given recently when the International of United Brewery Workers gave "further unconditional support for another six months."

Support the boycott! Don't buy Dare products.



This is Democracy?

massive campaign results in nothing

by Doug Mustard

This article is written for a small minority of students.

The chances are at least 4 to 1 that you aren't one of them.

Why? Because this article is about the Students' Union and its fee referendum. It is number sixteen in the barrage of words forced on students of this campus by various campus media on the subject of the recent SU fee referendum and its implications.

So if you don't want to read any more, you probably have good reason. This article appears only because some people still think that Students' Union business deserves having something written about it.

They think this, surprisingly, despite the magnificent disinterest in SU affairs shown by three-quarters of the undergraduates who are forced by the University's political structure to be members of the SU and pay \$31 in fees to this rapidly disintegrating, disorganized, organization.

They think this, surprisingly, also despite the determined stand that the graduate students on campus have taken to dissociate themselves from the SU.

THE CAMPAIGN

The media campaign on the Nov. 29 referendum began on November 16, when the Gateway printed a front page story announcing that "SUB service cuts again loom".

It stated that "A fate similar to that of the late-lamented art gallery may await other student services in next year's budget if council does not get approval to free SUB expansion funds for other capital budget costs".

The article reported SU Finance Vice-President Gary West as naming the Gateway and the Course Guide as two services which would be threatened if the referendum were defeated and revenues weren't increased.

The media campaign continued in the next Gateway issue, Nov. 23, which carried a letter from West entitled "Save SUB", and which explained the effects of the referendum from his point of view. The Gateway issue also carried a full back-page ad announcing the referendum.

The media campaign continued into the week of the referendum. Gary West published and distributed around the campus an "Open letter to students" which advocated approval of the referendum.

On bulletin boards throughout the campus, less-official-looking sheets appeared which said "Vote No.", some sponsored by anonymous "Concerned Students", some signed.

On the day before the referendum, the Gateway published another letter from West, urging "support in favour of the referendum", and a letter from Chris Bearchell and Mark Preigert saying "Vote No".

The Gateway also again printed a full-page advertising the referendum. With considerable audacity, the SU dared to use more of students' money to attempt to influence their votes -- it inserted an additional half-page ad saying "Vote Yeth".

The next day, the day of the referendum, the presence of polling booths also served to publicize the fact that the referendum was taking place.

In addition, copies of the Gateway and West's open letter to students were left on the stands, near the polling stations, apparently in direct violation of a SU regulation that all election material must be removed on the day of voting.

THE RESULT

After all the publicity, both legal and not-quite-so-legal, a total of only about 3,200 students voted in this referendum -- which had been promoted

as a crucial issue. That meant about 23 per cent of the eligible students voted.

Of that number, more than two-thirds voted against the proposals in the referendum.

We are left with the result that about 7 to 8 per cent of the students on this campus voted in favour of the proposals which the SU Executive put forward and supported. And less than 1 in 4 students even voted at all.

MAJORITY RULE

His party was the Brotherhood of Brothers, and there were more of them than of the others. That is, they constituted that minority which formed the greater part of the majority. Within the party, he was of the faction that was supported by the greater fraction. And in each group, within each group, he sought the group that could command the most support. The final group had finally elected a triumvirate whom they all respected. Now of these three, two had the final word, because the two could overrule the third. One of these two was relatively weak, so one alone stood at the final peak. He was: THE GREATER NUMBER of the pair which formed the most part of the three that were elected by the most of those whose boast it was to represent the most of most of most of the entire state -- or of the most of it at any rate. He never gave himself a moment's slumber but sought the welfare of the greatest number. And all the people, everywhere they went, knew to their cost exactly what it meant to be dictated to by the majority. But that meant nothing, -- they were the minority.

from Grooks I by Piet Hein

THE ANALYSIS

As might be expected, the SU Executive promptly had a well-publicized falling-out amongst themselves.

The Gateway reported the defeat of the referendum, and carried the first letter in the Executive's narcissistic attacks blaming each other for the referendum's defeat.

But the Gateway did not report how small the percentage turnout of voters was, and what the implications of this fact might be. Instead they ran an editorial with the Brownies' motto as its headline. (Brownies are Girl Guides who haven't grown up yet.)

The editorial viewed the SU problems as arising from the students' choice of a poor executive last year.

There have been other students who called for the resignation of the entire executive -- even for the resignation of the entire Students' Union Council.

But, in view of this latest expression of students' continuing disinterest in SU politics, there is good reason to believe that the disintegration of the SU goes far deeper than personalities.

Every year, the SU Executive is blamed for SU troubles. Each time some students attribute this to the fact that Devils have been elected rather than Saviours.

A more likely explanation is that the Students' Union itself is an irrelevant useless organization for most students. They see it only as a training ground where amateur politicians and administrators can practice -- at students' expense -- before they take up other elitist political or administrative positions where they, a small minority, get to rule the majority in the name of democracy.

About 23 per cent of the students participated in the SU referendum. The present Executive and Council have the support of about 8 per cent of the students.

The present Executive and Council continue to rule. This is democratic government.

Chairman challenges legality of election

TORONTO (CUP) - The chairman of the University of Toronto (U of T) Sociology Department has overturned the selection of all undergraduate representatives to the department's governing assembly meeting scheduled for Dec. 4.

Irving Zeitlin, whose appointment was unanimously endorsed by the undergraduate sociology students unions, made the move charging "fundamental violations of constitutional and democratic procedures" had taken place during the election of representatives.

The department's election committee chairman, professor Ralph Beals, has repudiated Zeitlin's charges and resigned in protest.

"I deny the truth of all the charges which were levelled," he wrote in an open letter to department staff and students.

Meanwhile, graduate and undergraduate students have strongly objected to the chairman's action and have called an opening meeting of the assembly's student caucus for Dec. 4 to discuss possible courses of action.

Zeitlin claimed two students who were neither elected by the assembly nor chosen by the executive "made basic decisions in the elections committee regarding the distribution of (assembly) seats" and acted as electoral officers in an election in which they ran and were elected.

Beals' letter counters that "the two students charged did not determine election committee policy, nor did they serve as electoral representatives (those responsible for the actual conduct of the elections in the classrooms). They were, therefore, eligible for nomination and election to the departmental assembly".

The two students concerned pointed out that since both had been acclaimed, neither could have acted as "electoral officers" in their own elections.

On the basis of his charges, Zeitlin has overridden its process.

Free Coffee at SH & SLS

Student Help and Student Legal Services have combined forces to open a "Social Services Lounge" in the luxurious quarters between their respective offices on the second floor of SUB (Room 248). This lounge will be open in the daytime from 10 a.m. on, as well as during the usual evening hours when SLS and Student Help have their regular offices open.

Besides comfortable furniture in an informal surrounding -- a bonus anytime on campus -- the lounge will boast the cheapest coffee around for any who care to come up and have a cup.

Its purpose initially will be to provide a location with an atmosphere conducive to an informal and unofficial interchange between members of the student body at large and members of these two organizations set up to help the student. By opening the lounge during the daytime, it is hoped that SLS and Student Help can become more easily available to students, and perhaps in this manner can fulfill a need which is not presently being filled on campus. If successful in fulfilling this need, it will perhaps be a base from which to expand the regular facilities of SLS and Student Help.

While at present official office hours will not be extended (SLS 7 to 9 weekdays; Student Help 4 to 12 weekdays, 7 to 12 weekends) at least a few members of both groups will usually be around to visit with, as well as staff from Student Counselling and hopefully from other student service oriented groups as well.

So, if you feel like having a chat, passing along a few ideas, or having a cheap cup of coffee, drop around anytime after 10 a.m.



Memorial students win fee battle with admin.

ST. JOHN'S (CUP) -- Students at Memorial University have virtually won their fight over the checkoff of student union fees, following a 10-day non-violent occupation of their administration building.

A tentative agreement was reached early Friday (Nov. 24) following negotiations between student representatives and representatives from the university board of regents. But the agreement must still be ratified by the board at their Dec. 14 meeting and by the students in a referendum.

The student referendum will be supervised by the university faculty association, but no date has yet been set.

The agreement stipulates the university must collect the \$8 student fee each semester, but student union membership will not be compulsory. However, the student union will be given all the money collected and individual students must decide if they consider themselves student union members.

Until the referendum, the administration will collect the \$8 fee.

The occupation which began Nov. 14 with about 1500 students, followed an announcement Nov. 9 by university president and vice-chancellor Lord Stephen Taylor that the administration would not collect the student union fee as of Dec. 31 this year. He claimed the board of regents was concerned that half the \$140,000 collected for the union was spent on administration, \$42,000 of it on salaries.

Most student union budgets reveal similar breakdowns and about 80 per cent of most university operating budgets cover salaries and administrative costs.

Until Nov. 23, Taylor had refused to negotiate unless students ended their occupation of the building. But the threat of a student strike (scheduled for Nov. 23 - 24 but never held) and possible intervention by premier Frank Moores, apparently forced Taylor to the negotiating table. Students from the negotiating committee called Moores because the government had taken no official stand on the issue.

The students did receive support from most of Newfoundland's large unions, including the province's largest one -- the loggers union -- and the St. John's Trade Council. The Memorial Faculty Association voted Nov. 20 not to support the students by a vote of 70 - 50, with 100 abstentions. Students thought more pressure would have changed the vote in their favor.

Many faculty members are upset with Taylor's behavior. In fact, on Nov. 22, a conservative faculty member began circulating a petition calling for Taylor's resignation.

Following the negotiations, students decided to end their occupation and

cleaned the building before they left.

Representatives of the board of regents agreed no reprisals of any kind will be taken against any student and the Senate will be asked to consider the situation for students who may have academic difficulties in the upcoming Christmas Exams because of their participation in the occupation.

The students were happy with their apparent victory, Bob Buckingham, one of the four student negotiators, said.

They decided to stick to one issue in the negotiations, although they have many grievances about the attitudes and decision of Taylor and the administration.

"It started with checkoff as the issue, but it became very much more than that," one student said. "It became a matter of whether we would continue to be treated like high school kids, whether we would be good little boys and not annoy our teachers."

Students are angry with accommodation currently available to the student union in a university-owned building. They have put forward several proposals for a new student union building, a stadium and a student housing complex.

For years, students have collected money for the new student union building. Taylor has always opposed this proposal and others, the students say.

Students also accused Taylor of unfairly raising university entrance requirements to keep Memorial at its present size. Last year the high school entrance requirement was raised five percentage points. The administration has also been using the bell curve in recent years to scale marks given by professors.

"Surely the professor should be the best judge of what a student can do. But this university is run by an elite group of upper-echelon people with money. If you're poor, you don't count. We have no say in anything. Lord Taylor wants everything run his way," one student said.

"After 23 years, we have just got rid of another one who always wanted his own way," he continued, referring to ex-premier Joey Smallwood. "But we apparently have another three years left of Lord Taylor."

Taylor appears to have been cut down to size by his intransigence in not negotiating with the students and then reversing his position. If the faculty petition goes through, he may not be at Memorial to complete his term of office, some students said.

Much of his power is apparently illusory. Some students consider his vice-president more influential and that Taylor is prone to acts of petulance when he tries to exercise his authority.

Regents ratify agreement

ST. JOHN'S (CUP) -- The administration of Memorial University completed its humiliating withdrawal when its Board of Regents unanimously ratified a memorandum of agreement giving students total victory in the recent student-administration dispute.

The memorandum was hammered out at a meeting of student and administration negotiators Nov. 23 bringing an end to the 11-day student occupation of Memorial's administration building. It also averted a general strike of students planned for the next day.

It was clarified and finalized at a second meeting Nov. 30 for presentation to the board for ratification.

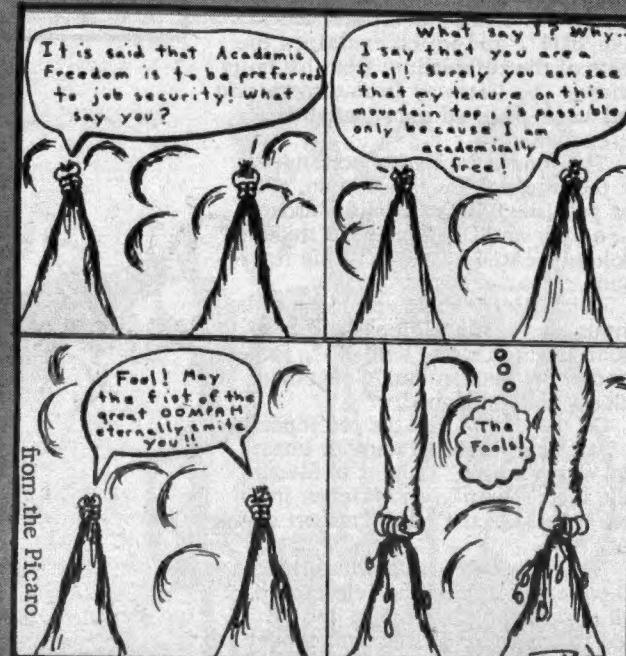
The agreement compels the regents to resume the collection of compulsory student union fees. Their Nov. 9 decision to discontinue the collection of fees on behalf of the union led to the marathon occupation.

Their alleged reasons for discontinuing the collection of fees were mismanagement of the fees by the student council and the immorality of forcing students to pay for and belong to a union which they may not like.

A referendum to be held next term on compulsory fees will give students the right to decide for themselves whether they want a compulsory union.

The students, in return, indicated a desire to restructure their union which has fallen on bad financial times in recent months because of inefficient management. Discussion will be held early next semester to sound out proposals for a reorganized union. This question will also probably be decided by a referendum.

The regents have also agreed no reprisals will be made against students involved in the occupation and an appeals committee was set up at the Nov. 30 meeting, which will enable students who think they have been discriminated against because of their involvement to lodge an appeal.



Tidbits for the Sweat Set
A Week of Heavy Thought
By Louis Bollo

It seems that the west has won the Canadian College Bowl again. Perhaps it is time for the West to assert herself for a change, and call for holding the game out here every two years. Certainly the administrative process is already well established in Toronto, but let's consider for a moment the effect that all that travel has on western teams playing the game in the east. Every year the game is played in front of a home town crowd for the eastern representative. How about a home game for the west?

McMaster on road to parity

HAMILTON (CUP) -- The student council at McMaster University has launched a concerted move to achieve equal representation for students with faculty on all departmental committees.

The council established a committee to help "spur" students to seek parity, and to urge that faculty student councils organize students to press for representation.

"It is only through a situation like this that the true voice of the students is heard," council vice president Doug Lord said. "The university is here for the students and they must have a voice in the decisions which affect them."

The council has urged local student councils to make the parity campaign a major priority when they draw up their budgets for next year. Members pledged all possible assistance in the fight for equal representation.

Lord said the committee would co-ordinate the various student groups

in a united attack on the present departmental committee system. He said students would likely get much further by approaching the university as a united group than they would by individually approaching their respective departments.

"That would be much easier than 30 different societies going against 30 different faculties," he said.

But the university may respond that only individual departments can make changes in their internal structures. That was the story at the University of Saskatchewan Regina campus where students this month occupied the dean of arts and science's office when he vetoed a social sciences motion, guaranteeing parity in all social science departments. The occupation was suspended pending negotiations with the administration and provincial government for changes in the legislation governing the university.

Analyze your bureaucracy . . .

Or, how to revive participatory democracy

by Cheryl Croucher

In the Oct. 11 issue of POUNDMAKER, we discussed how Dr. T.M. Nelson, chairman of the psychology department, and his colleagues feel the need for the academic world to become community oriented, not only for research purposes, but to help overcome social problems with which we all must contend. We have reached a point in time where we can no longer go our merry way without concern for the consequences of our thoughts, our actions. Everything counts. Everything is relevant.

The following is one example of their efforts to actualize this concept.

• • • • •

Like, it's waking up one morning and finding a parking lot in your backyard, or a bicycle track across the street. You had an idea they were being planned, but you never ever thought they would go through with it, seeing how there were so many objections and things. Not that you actually protested, mind you. But really, they went ahead and built them, and now, as much as you dislike it, you're stuck with them.

Want a say in what they do to you?

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL CONTEMPORARY CITIZENS PROJECT!

Wat's dat?

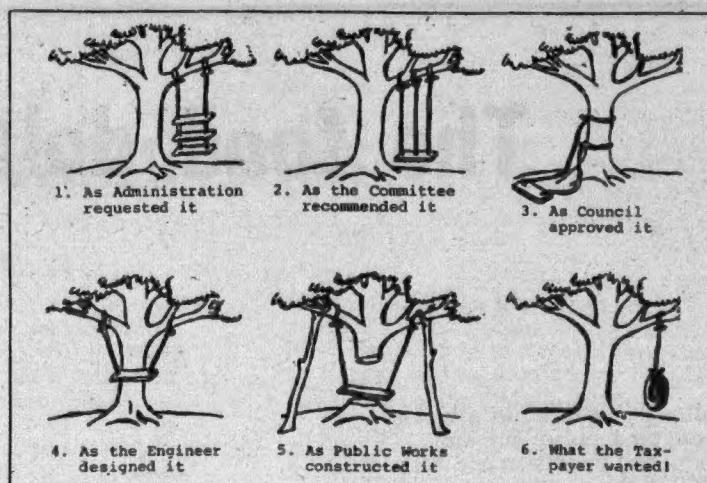
It is a program for bringing people together to work together responsibly for a better, more liveable community a program designed by U of A psychologists Dr. T.M. Nelson and Dr. P. Zelhart, and Dr. J.R. Nutter of the psychiatry department to employ the principles of psychology in a socially relevant manner.

People constantly express dissatisfaction with most everything around, but feel they are incapable of influencing the controlling bodies to effect the necessary change. Besides, even if they tried, nobody would pay attention.

Why?

Bureaucracy, explains Dr. Nelson, which does not allow the public to be included in the planning of things.

As former Alberta Premier Ernest Manning once said, every government feels it is the best equipped to serve the needs of the people. But in order to do that, it must retain power.



from the Dalhousie Gazette

So, the bureaucracy of government, of administration, of business, out of an overwhelming sense of self-preservation, does not believe the public can think or act intelligently, or can know what it wants.

The public is the puppet, to dance at its master's fancy.

But no! cry the puppets.

Of course, the master knows that the puppets can think, but thought is danger. With thought, the puppets will revolt, and overpower the master.

So, out of fear of losing his power, the master schemes against them. He keeps the puppets jumping so madly about they have no time to think, to revolt. But then, all the puppets are dancing so madly they clash and bang into one another, tangling their strings 'till they are hopelessly knotted. The puppets dance no more.

Silence. Death.

The wild dance is over. The puppet master has no more puppets, no more control. His power is gone.

Beliefs are not necessarily truths.

There are some who believe democracy is just dandy the way it is, while on the other hand are those who believe the system is so corrupt, the only solution is to burn it all down and start afresh.

"And then," says Dr. Nelson, "there is us, somewhere in the middle, who realize the system IS big and complex, that it's just not appropriate for the citizen anymore."

"Reasonable input from the electorate is necessary and desirable... The decisions of government are safe in the hands of the individual... The technical apparatus must be directed by the individual citizen," says Dr. Nelson.

It is bureaucratic blindness, paranoia that must change.

And so, based on the psychologically and socially sound philosophy that people MUST be included and consulted in the things society plans 'for them', the Contemporary Citizens Project offers a constructive 'modus operandi' to combat the "what's the use, I can't do anything about it, anyway" syndrome.

It is the 'scientific' approach.

Since governments and planners are sensitive to and desperately in need of data, the Contemporary Citizens Project uses facts and figures as its method of expressing to them the needs and the desires of the citizens.

In a three part program directing the ordinary citizen towards taking responsibility for his own future, professionals show people how to create the information then how to apply it in an effective, responsible way.

"Citizen Scientist", with Dr. Nelson, "attempts to teach lay people to use the methods of science to answer common problems."

"Citizen Aide", with Dr. Zelhart, promotes responsible behavior in advice giving and tries to help people identify situations in which advice can

or cannot be given.

"Citizen Advocate", with Dr. Nutter, the most active and perhaps the most controversial part of the program, deals with community problems and how to rectify them through responsible advocacy for change.

So far, for example, the program has been effective in stopping the freeway through Mill Creek.

Also, Dr. Nelson feels the Light Rapid Transit campaign headed by Gerry Wright, although not connected with the Contemporary Citizens Project, is being carried out along the same lines as the Project advocates.

The Contemporary Citizens Project started out three years ago as an evening extension program. It soon became evident it was reaching the "do-nothing" intellectuals rather than those who would benefit most, the ordinary citizens who are strongly motivated to change things but just do not know how.

So they tried 'circuit riding', sending experts weekly to various communities to lecture and help with their problems. However, this proved both expensive and exhaustive.

Now they have a program waiting for government approval which would involve a six-week television series of lectures followed by discussion with interested parties on community problems, and possible attacks on these problems. Then, video-tapes of the lectures would be sent to outlying communities along with circuit riders.

Two city cablevision companies have already allotted program time, and mayors from several Alberta communities have sent letters expressing interest in the Contemporary Citizens Project.

"Our problem (with program delivery) is not one of credibility, but one of funding," says Dr. Nelson.

The cost is relatively small, only \$70,000, and long range benefit to society is great.

As Dr. Nelson says, "The planning of the future is in the hands of the citizens. We will have a much better (municipal) government if the citizens find a way to be articulate in a responsible way."

Besides, the entire concept of the Contemporary Citizens Project is nothing new or radical. It's been around for a long time. It's part of our heritage. It's called participatory democracy.

Claire Culhane on Vietnam

With involvement of Canadian personnel in Vietnam almost certain, Claire Culhane swept through Edmonton last Thursday and Friday.

She spoke on seven radio and TV stations and to nearly one hundred people at various campus meetings, despite exam week.

Claire's topic was "Should Canadian troops go to Vietnam?" Her answer was a clear "no" and to back it up she outlined a bloody complicity in Vietnam.

Having served as an administrative assistant at Ngai from March 1967 to October 1968, she spoke first-hand of the manipulation of Canadian aid and supervisory personnel in the interests of the U.S. war machine.

Although not opposed to Canadian medical aid to Vietnam, she explained how a Canadian ambassador had told her "that even if not a single patient was served" just having the hospital standing would be enough. Spies wearing doctors uniforms are much less conspicuous than those with green berets.

At the Friday noon meeting, sponsored by the U. of A. Vietnam Action Committee, she told of a recent confrontation she had with Mitchell Sharp, Foreign Affairs minister, on a hot-line show. When she challenged him to prove Canada was a sincere neutral force, Sharp backed down. At one point he even claimed no knowledge of Canadian forces being prepared to go

to Vietnam, despite nation-wide photo coverage of troops lined up for immunization shots.

Urging everyone to become involved in anti-war activities and "do everything you can", Culhane urged unity of the left, despite different strategies and understandings, behind common ideas such as complete rejection of any role for Canadian troops in Vietnam.

Also speaking was Henry Malta, chairperson of the U. of A. Vietnam Action Committee. He outlined the massive U.S. military build-up of the Thieu regime and the arresting of more than 200,000 political prisoners. In the countryside even suspected members of the Viet Cong are shot on sight, and throughout Vietnam, the genocidal air war has been stepped up to over three Hiroshimas per day.

"It was clear," he said, "a ceasefire will not bring self-determination for the Vietnamese, nor any lasting peace."

Further, Malta pointed out, Canada, already complicit in the ICC, NATO, NORAD, and through arms sales and war research, is to step in as a "peacekeeping" force. Under these circumstances, anti-war groups must step up their activities, explaining the real meaning of the ceasefire and demanding the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops, be they American or Canadian.

by Henry Malta
Chairperson for UAVAC

Poundmaker Moves property values rise

With the coming of the New Year, POUNDMAKER will be based on new premises.

Yes folks, we is changing our location. No more will the ghost of Emily Murphy shriek in our ears every time we print a dirty picture. No more will faceless myriad legions of cats add interesting graphical effects to our carefully layered out pages. No more will our garbage clutter the basement floor of 1101 88th Avenue.

It'll clutter the basement floor of 1129 80th Avenue.

The move became necessary when the Citizens' League of Decency and Good Clean Fun found out where we were and started mailing bomb threats and evangelical tracts to us. That was okay, but when they started shoving copies of "The Bobsey Twins Discover Doggy Doo" under our door, well, that was too much. We had to move.

Commenting on this inglorious rout, Editor-in-Chief and general-mumbling-authority-figure Ron Yakimchuk said, "Deeble deeble fribble quamma quamma zoot zibby zoot zoot." This is, of course, utterly unintelligible. The only reason

we included it in the story was so he wouldn't feel hurt or left out or anything.

A far more lucid comment came from Twinkle Toes Selby: "Duh... I tink it stinks!" quothe he.

When contacted in Rome for his reaction, Pope Paul said, "Those shits can go anywhere they want. Me and my boys will find them wherever they go. And when we do, boy, it'll be gang-busters. And remember: I'm the Pope and I'm no dope."

This, undoubtedly, will not be the last move POUNDMAKER will be forced to make. City Council is, at this very moment, contemplating new zoning laws that will make it a criminal offense for congenital idiots to publish any periodical within 40 cubits of a religious monument. As the new location is definitely within 40 cubits of the old location (not to mention HUB), clashes with the RCMP are expected and inevitable.

Ron Yakimchuk had a comment on this, too, but that ine isn't even within the realm of printed language symbols.

Agriculture: The Government

The food dollar does not go to the farmer

In August of 1971, the National Farmers Union, representing the dairy farmers of southern Ontario, launched a nation-wide boycott against Kraft Food Products in demand of collective bargaining rights.

To fully understand why this action was taken it is necessary to briefly examine the condition of the agrarian economy in Canada today.

To begin with, farmers not only generate nearly 45 per cent of all economic activity in Canada, but their level of productivity has risen faster than any other sector of the economy. In fact, Canadian farmers are among the most productive in the world.

Yet at the same time an estimated 1,000 farm families are leaving the land monthly. (In 1951 there were 623,000 farms in production, but that total has dropped today to under 400,000.) And rural poverty remains so widespread that greater than 50 per cent of all farm families, still on the land, live below the government-established poverty level.

Why has this happened, and how does it affect the urban consumer?

The farmer's dilemma begins and ends at the market place -- manipulated by government policy, controlled by American agri-business.

Control of the farmers' buying market by huge farm supply corporations has resulted in a situation where one or two leading firms dealing in machinery (International Harvester -- John Deere) or chemical fertilizers (Dow Chemicals) are, by virtue of their monopoly, able to maintain artificially high prices and act as price setters for the rest of the industry.

So, in turn, the farmers' selling market is controlled by the food processing giants, as Weston or Kraft. Their complete domination of a product area, be it grains or dairy foods -- from plant to warehouse to supermarket -- has enabled them to manipulate price to their advantage and the detriment of both farmers and consumers. These corporations see the way open to their squeezing out of the individual producers and the establishment of huge corporate units, thereby monopolizing the food industry all the way back to the farm level, profiting all along the way.

Weston Empire -- headquarters in England.

2,300 supermarkets (L Mart)
3,500 affiliated stores
164 food processing factories
94 flour mills

To be more specific: Since 1949 the farmers' cost of production has increased at an annual rate of around 8 per cent, while the price he received for his farm products increased only 2 per cent.

The end result is obvious. When annual increases in cost are four times greater than the increase in prices, a good number of farmers end up selling their produce at or below cost. To place the blame for high food prices in the lap of the farmer is absurd.

A breakdown of the consumer food dollar and existing prices will be helpful.

COMMODITY	FARMER RECEIVES
Milk	16 cents a quart
Cheese	38 cents a pound
Eggs	28 - 30 cents a dozen
Strawberries	35 cents a quart
Bread	2.5 cents a loaf
Beef	36 cents a pound (live weight)
Pork	36 - 37 cents a pound dressed weight
Apples	\$2.40 for 50 pounds

The following chart shows a breakdown of where products we buy are supplied from, and the difference between 1949 and 1966 in the percentages supplied by small farmers and agri-businesses.

COMMODITY	AGRI-BUS.	FARM	AGRI-BUS.	FARM
	(1949)		(1966)	
Wheat into bread	77	23	88	12
Beef	31.5	68.5	46	54
Pork	34	66	42	58
Milk	42.5	57.5	47	53
Eggs (A Large)	18.5	81.5	30	70
Chicken (broilers)	37	63	42	58
Potatoes	56	44	57	43
Canned Tomatoes	78	22	83	17

Between 1969 and 1970 the average farmer's take-home pay dropped by \$611. The total farm income drop in Canada was \$165,000,000.

To give you an idea of exactly how profitable this arrangement is, a study conducted by Prof. Peter Dooly found that food chain stores operating in Saskatchewan record rates of profits two to three times higher than in the U.S.A.

The effect of government involvement in the agrarian economy, far from alleviating the growing impoverishment of farmers and the escalating food prices to consumers, has reinforced the corporate takeover of Canada's food industry and the run-away price system.

While the Federal Task Force on Agriculture recommends a reduction by two-thirds of the number of family farms in operation, massive federal and provincial grants are extended to agri-business to facilitate their further expansion. (Kraft received \$250,000 from government in the construction of their Ingleside plant.)

The workings of the marketing boards are an example in point. Although these boards, usually consisting of elected farm producers and government representatives, were to guarantee an equitable return to farmers and a ready supply of farm produce to the food processing industries, the actual power to affect agricultural policy, marketing arrangements, and the right to veto any of the board's decisions lies with the marketing commissions, which in turn are responsible only to the government, and not elected.

The result has been to keep farm incomes as low as possible and to eliminate competition for the leading processing industries by slashing quotas to the smaller companies and increasing them to the larger ones. (Where in 1965 there were over 500 dairy processing plants in southern Ontario, today there are only 42. The leading dairy processor is Kraft.)

Thus the marketing boards are used as buffer zones between farmer and corporation with no actual power of decision making on the vital questions of marketing policy.

The very fact that government has chosen to restrict farm incomes through

its marketing boards, rather than to establish effective price controls over corporate profit gouging in farm supplies and consumer foods, is indicative of whose side they are on.

The growing feeling among farmers that they would be sold down the river unless they took effective action gave birth to the National Farmers Union.

And the recognition that unless the organized pressure of both farmers and consumers was brought to bear nothing substantial could be expected from government or agri-business, led the NFU into taking on one of the giants in food processing -- Kraftco.

The demands of the NFU centered around the right to collectively bargain with agri-business on the price of farm produce.

To the dairy farmers in southern Ontario this would mean a living income; to farmers throughout Canada a precedent to establish collective bargaining procedures throughout the country; to consumers, a chance to break the food monopoly and, together with farmers, begin to have a say in questions of food quality and prices.

While government responded by letting go a full broadside condemning both the NFU's demands and their "irresponsible actions," Kraft wasn't even interested enough to discuss them.

The only alternative, to bring Kraft to the bargaining table, lay in a nation-wide boycott against their complete line of food products.

As the boycott enters its sixteenth month many accomplishments can be noted, but of particular importance has been the establishment of a broad network of boycott committees, made up of workers, students, housewives, etc., in major cities and towns throughout the country.

The success of these committees in fostering the growth of the rural-urban alliance is reflected in the awareness on the part of an ever-increasing number of consumers that corporations like Kraft, blessed by government policy, are making a killing at the expense of farmers and themselves.

And that only by making common cause can farmers and consumers solve their very much in common problems.

Join the struggle -- Boycott Kraft -- better yet join the Edmonton Kraft Boycott Committee.

For further information about the boycott contact Derek Cook at 433-2808.

by Rene Detroye



overnment—Corporate Squeeze

Cheese co-op denied milk —

more goes
to Kraftco

by Don Humphries

FRANKVILLE (CUP) -- A farmer-owned cheese co-op here was shut down on Dec. 1 and the farmers will probably be forced to deliver their milk to a giant plant owned by Kraft Foods Ltd.

The Plum Hollow Co-op in Leeds County about 60 miles northeast of Kingston, Ontario will cease production because the Ontario Milk Marketing Board (OMMB) has cut the quota of milk the plant can receive this year.

The OMMB has instituted "regional averages" and assigns milk quotas by region. Milk from all farms is divided among all processing plants in the region. But milk used to produce the so-called specialty cheeses such as skim milk cheese or colby cheese, is exempt from quota.

This means the multi-purpose plants owned by Kraft, Ault's or Cow & Gate can use all the milk they want to make their specialty products without cutting into their quota allocations. The arrangement lowers the regional average, providing less milk for plants such as Plum Hollow that produce only cheddar cheese.

Because of this regulation, although Plum Hollow is supposed to receive seven million pounds of milk this year, the regional average is only five million pounds.

The additional two million pounds of milk it should receive will be sent to other plants - most likely to one owned by Ault's or Kraft. The extra pounds would have allowed Plum Hollow to keep operating all year.

(Ault's is owned by beer producer John Labatt Ltd., which is also involved in the chicken-raising business. Cow & Gate is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a British-owned corporation.

Kraft (Canada) Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kraftco, an American owned multi-national corporation. Kraft controls 86 per cent of the cheese production in Canada. The National Farmers Union is currently urging consumers to boycott Kraft, until it allows the NFU to bargain for fair prices for farmers.)

Last year Plum Hollow used a bit more milk than the OMMB said it could. The OMMB deducted the amount from this year's regional average.

Plum Hollow is owned by about 60 local dairy farmers. They formed a cooperative association, registered under the laws of Ontario, and bought the plant from a private owner in 1967. Since then the farmers have spent more than \$60,000 in improvements to modernize the plant and meet provincial pollution standards.

The Ontario government, through the Ontario Milk Commission and the OMMB, refuses to apply all laws governing cooperatives in the case of Plum Hollow. The farmers are not allowed to deliver their own milk to their plant but must sell their milk to the OMMB and buy it back to run their plant.

The government is thus deliberately forcing the farmers to close a local industry, owned and operated by local producers.

Losing the two million pounds of milk will force the plant to close for four months until April. All employees and the head cheesemaker will be thrown out of work.

The farmers give the cheesemaker a house, but he is not eligible for unemployment insurance because he is classified as self-employed. He doesn't know how he will support himself until April. The farmers may be forced to subsidize his living expenses because they can't afford to lose him.

"Financially we are not able to pay a man for four months for doing nothing,

What business can pay a man for four months?" Plum Hollow Co-op president Barry Hagget said in a recent interview.

Hagget said he didn't know how he could appeal the OMMB decision.

"We've written letters of protest to the Ontario Milk Commission. They say to us that it's the Milk Board that sets the plant supply quotas. You go to the Milk Board and they'll say you have to go to the Ontario Milk Commission. This is about as far as you get with that method."

"Every year since they (the OMMB) gave the quota, they've cut it," the co-op president said. "They've cut it more this year than they did last year."

"Every year the regional average's dropped and this is just whipping us. They tell us to buy quota. Well who are you going to buy quota from? You have to buy it from someone in your own region. Who are going to buy it from Ault's or Kraft? There is nobody else to buy quota from."

Another integral part of this problem is milk handling methods. The OMMB is encouraging farmers to modernize their handling systems by switching to bulk hauling instead of milk cans.

The OMMB offers an extra 10 cents per hundredweight for producers who deliver in bulk.

Last year the Marketing Board promised the Plum Hollow owner-farmers that if one of their members went bulk, that milk would go to Plum Hollow. Several farmers switched to bulk but none of the milk has gone to Plum Hollow. The farmers thus made transportation cheaper and easier, but the milk went elsewhere.

Barry Hagget says that, given current trends, he doubts Plum Hollow will ever see a drop of milk from the farmers who turn to bulk handling. Hagget is now installing bulk facilities for his own farm.

"They tell us to get modern and every policy they have is to keep us as antique as possible," he said.

The Ontario government has a program offering owners of small plants a "closing out grant". The program will end on August 31, 1973.

Mr. Moore of the OMMB's Kingston office has already visited the Plum Hollow farmers. He came to "remind" them they can get \$23,000 to close down their plant and to remind them of the August deadline.

The farmers rejected this suggestion and are determined to keep their plant operating.

"Our building would just stand as a ghost building. It's a nice little plant that means something to the community but nothing to the Ontario government," Hagget said.

We want to operate as one of the good little industries that's making a good product and is not a liability to this country in any way."

"We've had reams of names put on petitions. It doesn't mean anything to this government," he said.

Effective Nov. 15, the OMMB stopped buying cheese from the nearby Belleville cheese exchange, the central exchange for Ontario cheese. The OMMB formerly paid 63 cents per lb for cheese but now the price may drop to the minimum federal supported price of 54 cents. Such a development would be disastrous for the farmers because 54 cents wouldn't even cover the cost of milk needed to produce the cheese.

Another new policy involves the diversion of milk from the production of cheese to the manufacture of skim milk or butter.

If a plant doesn't make butter or skim milk, the farmers operating it could truck their milk to one of the plants that does, and get 25 cent per

hundredweight for handling the milk. If the milk was shipped in bulk, they could obtain an additional 10 cent per hundredweight. The milk buyer would also pay a rental on the farmers' quota of 15 cents per hundredweight. So they could make 50 cents per hundredweight above the ordinary selling price of milk by transporting their milk to a plant making butter or skim milk.

But, if the farmers don't have quota left, the milk is just taken away and given to the plants that will make the butter or skim milk. The plants will probably be Ault's, Cow & Gate or Kraft.

The two million pounds of quota that Plum Hollow cannot use because of the regional average will be given to the big companies for almost nothing.

"I said to the man at Cow & Gate 'if we have quota you'll pay us and if we haven't got quota, the Milk Marketing Board will take it away and give it to you anyway'. He said yes, that's right," Hagget remarked.

Plum Hollow will continue selling cheese from its stockpile. The farmers hope they won't run out before spring; if they do, they will have to decide to use more of their precious quota and hope it isn't cut again.

There used to be more than 80 cheese factories in Leeds County. Now there are only two.

The evidence reveals the Ontario government is working hand-in-hand with agri-business to destroy the remains of a once thriving local industry.

The large plants owned by Ault's, Kraft or Cow & Gate use more than one million pounds of milk in one day.

So why would they want Plum Hollow's relatively insignificant seven million pounds, only one week's supply for them. Plum Hollow could hardly be called a threat to their profitability.

Barry Hagget believes the answer is they want to control all cheese production.

The evidence indicates he is right and the corporations are receiving the co-operation of the government to establish themselves in a virtually monopolistic position.

Monopolies fix prices not through competition, but based on their own profit expectations.

In the last ten years, about half of Canada's farmers have been forced off their land. That development is no accident.

People must oppose the trend of the production, processing and distribution of food, along with quality control and pricing decisions will be totally concentrated in the hands of a few industrial oligarchs.

At a consumer's level, people can support the NFU boycott against all Kraft products and make sure they find substitutes for any Kraft material they're now buying.

In the schools, people should find out what small producers remain in their areas, publicize their plights and organize support.

On the political level, people should organize groups ready to resist all government attempts at further consolidation in the food industry and demand enforcement of what little anti-combine laws we have. They should form organizations capable of responding swiftly to adverse developments in the food industry through such methods as boycotts, picketing, and demonstrations. The organization should link up with their natural allies in the labor movement.

The move must come from ordinary Canadians, because our governments and their corporate guardians won't do it for them.





"Making love is
good clean fun!"

WILLAMETTE BRIDGE

Government moves unemployed into classroom, but only for fifteen cold weeks

by Sheila MacDonald

"Do you mean I actually might be paid to go to school?"

PEP (Priority Employment Program), under the auspices of the Dept. of Advanced Education, is in its second year of operation.

Its purpose is to provide training and educational upgrading to unemployed Albertans, who have not attended a regular schooling program for at least 6 months, who are unemployed and actively seeking employment (one only needs to register at Manpower), and who have been in continuous residence in Alberta for a least one year.

There are no tuition fees, all books and other supplies provided free of charge, and each student receives an allowance ranging from \$4 per day (single, living at home with parent or guardian) to \$21 per day (a main wage-earner with four dependents).

Four different institutions are involved in Edmonton. Apparently the provincial government approached NAIT, Alberta College, Grant McKewan College and The Edmonton Public School Board with a budget of \$3 million dollars, asking each institution what kind of programs they would be willing to offer and how many special PEP students had they room for.

FANTASTIC! As a person of little means wishing to be schooled in a field with little opportunity for employment I have become aware of a gap, a need not filled by student grants, UPI, or welfare, which programs similar to fill.

These feelings are quite outside of any hope of a more democratic society where a government seems to provide resources with no power-tripping involved. It turned out to be not quite so.

The first priority of PEP is to get some of the unemployed off the street and second to that, to help provide some education

and skills to those who might not have the resources to do so on their own. But in the attempt to achieve the former end, the promoters have made it almost impossible for the program to have any effectual education value.

All PEP courses are only 15 weeks long from January to April, a period of high unemployment. No one can register as a PEP student in a regular ongoing program at any of the institutions involved. So, what's the point?

Supposedly anyone eligible to be in the program in the first place could not afford to continue once the free tuition and allowance discontinues in April. With such limited amount of time at their disposal, administrators (at Grant McKewan and Alberta College at any rate), have limited their individual cases to clerk-typist training, administration, and high-school upgrading.

This may be all well and fine to the

extent that it goes. Perhaps my disappointment comes because I had hoped that PEP represented the beginning of so much more, only to find it is just another play to alleviate the electorates discontent at unemployment figures.

Funds for the program have been cut since last year, but officials hope to increase the number of people involved by limiting enrollment to those already receiving federal funds in the form of UPI or welfare. In this sense the allowances really range from \$10 - \$21 per day.

Mr. Bob Leong, of Grant McEwan pointed out that discrimination against women is almost built into the requirements. Preference will be given to major wage-earners in the family.

"If a wife is the major wage-earner and the husband applies, he will likely be accepted. Yes? But do you think the same will hold true for the housewife who is dependent on her husband?"

Garneau explores its future

A meeting attended by approximately 100 residents of the Garneau area was held on Thursday night, December 7th, to discuss the impending fate of the Garneau district.

The audience heard a short introduction from David Rankin, President of the Garneau Community League, outlining the reasons for the meeting. He indicated that although a stadium in the area is still not a formal proposal all efforts must be made to prevent such a development which would be detrimental to all the Garneau residents. Similarly, transformation of the North Garneau area into a parking lot is not to be encouraged, he said.

Jim Tanner, Chairman of the North Garneau Tenants Association brought the attention of the audience to a "white paper" drawn up by the NGTA earlier this week. Rapid transit was endorsed and demolition of the houses in certain areas was suggested to be a shortsighted procedure.

Phil Lulman presented a brief outline of the Long Range Development Plan for the University campus emphasizing the central core and the importance of an academic village in the Garneau area.

Lois Genge summed that "the people had been put ahead of things" in the Toronto Spadina fiasco and we should apply the same principles here, but "before the development begins."

The meeting was then opened to general discussion and question period.

Dr. Tom Nelson made the motion that the University be asked to consult the Garneau community prior to any development in the area, and that a joint committee of students, staff and citizens be formed. This motion after due debate was passed unanimously.

Rankin mentioned that the expropriation of property from the people in the North Garneau area was conducted in a questionable manner, and that use of the land for a parking lot or stadium would be an insult to the people expropriated.

Bill Thorrell, Executive Secretary of the University Senate, announced that a Senate meeting has recently approved a Task Force committee to investigate the use of the Garneau area. Although the committee has no authority in the planning, all representations from the community will be considered and passed to the Board of Governors.

Debate returned to the Stadium, mention being made of the grossly inadequate traffic circulation in this area if 10,000 persons should be parking and attempting to enter and exit over a short period of time. The same member of the audience pointed out the responsibility of everyone to maintain their property in the best condition possible to avoid the criticism of Garneau becoming a slum.

David Tomlinson was in favour of endorsing the Diamond and Meyers long range plan for the University although as was pointed out many long range plans exist all based on different enrollment projections. Discussion on the relative merits of various plans for the Garneau area and it was agreed that of all the plans, the most recent, of September 1st, 1972, endorsed as the most practical. (Plans of Reserve in Cameron Reading Room)

The NGTA was concerned with automobile traffic and proposed full support for the city rapid transit system. Unfortunately the immediate issue of preservation of houses was overlooked if the rapid transit proposal was emphasized and it was recommended that a compromise be made in that the residents support the development of a more comprehensive transit system.

David Rankin wound up with the appeal to all concerned citizens to write their views in letter form to the appropriate authorities, the three major representations being as follows:

Hal Pawson,
Commonwealth Games Federation,
City Hall, Edmonton

Board of Governors,
U of A
Attn: J. Nicol, Secretary

Premier Peter Lougheed,
Legislature Building,
Edmonton



Ont. kills U construction

TORONTO (CUP) -- The Ontario government imposed an extended moratorium on post-secondary institutions' capital construction grants Nov. 23 possibly spelling an end to major building projects at the province's universities and community colleges.

The move will not only halt new construction, but it indirectly reduces funds post-secondary institutions will have left to spend on renovations. University of Toronto president John Evans said Nov. 26 the freeze would force the university to split money allocated for construction between new buildings and vital renovations to existing buildings.

Announcing the cut-off of construction funds in the Ontario Legislature, minister of colleges and universities John McNie said it would last for "years", and refused even to hint at its exact duration.

"Essentially, building projects will be limited to those already under construction," McNie stated.

Government officials admitted shortly after the announcement that the freeze

would most seriously affect the province's relatively new and undeveloped community colleges.

Many community colleges have had to use makeshift facilities, using old factories and portables. In the wake of the government's moratorium announcement, construction of the long promised permanent facilities for these institutions has been postponed or scrapped.

U of T business vice-president Alex Rankin suggested the government stopped university and community college capital construction because of the sharp decline in enrolment relative to projected increases which these institutions experienced this year. As a whole, the province fell 5 1/2 per cent short of its expected post-secondary enrolment.

McNie said last week new provincial priorities, including the government's ambitious \$1,350,000 mass transit plans, are placing increasing pressure on funds formerly available for colleges and universities.

Another social development priority, hospital construction, was also cut in the Nov. 23 announcement.

Wuttunee speaks for the apples; his book stinks

Ruffled Feathers - Indians in Canadian Society
by William Wuttunee

Native people have a name for people like Bill Wuttunee. They are

called apples -- red on the outside and white on the inside. Mr. Wuttunee, a Calgary lawyer, is indeed a very sour and very misguided apple.

Claiming to offer a "new and challenging viewpoint", it is in fact a rehash of Indian Affairs policy of the '50s. Offering a rebuttal to Harold

Cardinal's *The Unjust Society*, it is little more than a disreputable attempt to personally discredit Cardinal with half-truths and whole lies.

I rarely review books I find so distasteful and inept as this one, but unfortunately, by large segments of

the Canadian public, Wuttunee is pointed out as the alternative Indian view, one they find reinforcing their own. Because the future of Canadian Indians is of legal and moral concern to all Canadians, Wuttunee's book must be given a critical review.

First, it must be pointed out that Wuttunee is speaking for no organized groups of Indians. His views are his own, not those expressed officially to the government by Indians through their organizations. In fact, he entirely opposes the positions of the Indian Chiefs of Alberta's forty-two reserves. His voice, though pleasant to certain white ears, is not that of native people.

Wuttunee's main attack is centered on the Indian Association of Alberta and its President, Harold Cardinal. Vindictive and misguided almost to the point of slander, Wuttunee suggests in the interest of democracy that these "advocates of Red Power" are "racists" and "dictators" and should be "muzzled adequately". His blatant misinterpretation of the IAA position on his first page should sufficiently warn the reader that Wuttunee is neither correctly informed nor credible.

Focusing on the different approaches to "Indian problems" as outlined in the government's White Paper vs. the Alberta Chief's Red Paper, Wuttunee picks white... as he does throughout the book. He so badly misses the intentions and purpose of the Red Paper one cannot help but wonder if he read it. For example, he attacks the Alberta Indian Education Center as a proposal that "would set Indian education back 25 years". Yet this center was endorsed by leading white educators all over Canada and is serving as a model for developments in other provinces.

The basis of the Red Paper is the Treaties. On this issue Mr. Wuttunee, like most Canadians, is ignorant or, more politely, uninformed. Although a practising lawyer, he does not recognize the historical, legal and moral position of treaties. They are not dead historical agreements or "creators of the Treaty dependence mentality". It is in fact the failure of 100 years of Canadian government to responsibly interpret the spirit or intent of the treaties that is at issue. The Indian Association believes that the treaties, if they are met with a modern interpretation, contain the necessary stipulations to ensure that Indian people will control their future. This issue is to yet be decided in the courts and Parliament.

Documenting the half-truths, misinterpretations and outright fallacies of Wuttunee's book would take another book three times its size. Let the reader be warned.

In conclusion, I would like to comment on the white people who are the advocates of the Wuttunee view. Basically they believe, like he does, in the American Horatio Alger myth, i.e., that a strong, hard-working individual can overcome any obstacles and be a success. He did it, so can others. Thus the problem with the Indians is lack of individual initiative, welfare pampering, drinking laziness, and uncleanness.

Native people top the list of almost every category of social failure in Canada: poverty, education, health, economics, prejudice. These problems are the result of an oppressive racist social system, not a matter of individual deficiencies and failure. As such it is being dealt with by Native people through collective political action, organized into the existing channels. In this way, Native people will finally gain control over the forces that shape their lives, and begin to solve their own problems as they understand them.

It is time for the white man to listen; not to red reflections of their ideas but to elected representatives of Native peoples.

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PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HOST

Thurs. (Dec. 14)

11:30 A.M.	FROM THE CENTER:	Talks and discussions recorded at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions Santa Barbara, California.	
7:45 P.M.	U OF A SPORTS ROUNDUP:	The world of sports both on and off campus as seen by coaches and sports personalities of the U of A.	
8:00 P.M.	JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	Woody Shaw in conversation from Los Angeles.	Marc Vasey
10:30 P.M.	KALEIDOSCOPE:	Canadian contemporary music. R. Murray Schafer: Minnelieder for mezzo-soprano and woodwind quintet; Jean Vallerand: Cordes en mouvement.	Ted Kardash

Fri. (Dec. 15)

6:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:	Recital by pianist Julie Quinn, recorded in Con. Hall.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M.	MEN AND MOLECULES:	Discussion of research into plastics with built-in self-destruction.	
10:30 P.M.	POLK MUSIC AND TOPICAL SONGS:	A weekly U of A Radio production.	Larry Saidman & Chris Mitchell

Sat. (Dec. 16)

9:00 A.M.	NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	A group of teen-age students from New York talk about how they are assuming leadership and inventing projects and aids to prevent their younger brothers and sisters and neighbours from turning to the use of drugs.	
11:00 A.M.	SHOWTIME:	Music from "Playgirls".	Murray Davis
1:00 P.M.	THE TASTE:	Jazz music	Bill Coull
4:05 P.M.	POST-MODERN MUSIC:	All-electronic program featuring Andrew Rudin's "Tragoedia".	Marc Vasey

Sun. (Dec. 17)

12:15 P.M.	YOUR WORLD:	This edition looks at the problem of marine pollution.	
9:30 P.M.	PICKIN UP THE PIECES:	Music both traditional and contemporary.	Holger Petersen

Mon. (Dec. 18)

6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Schutz: Christmas Oratorio; Britten: A Ceremony of Carols.	Don McLean
8:00 P.M.	THE SYNCOPATED TUNING FORK:	Conversation with Gloria Coleman-Johnson, principal horn with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra.	Ted Kardash
10:30 P.M.	60 PLUS:	Program #14 - the history of the U of A, prepared by Eugene Brody.	

Tues. (Dec. 19)

7:45 P.M.	FEEDBACK:	Interviews on U of A activities.	
9:00 P.M.	THE STUDS TERKEL SHOW:	A program of Irish Traditional Music, in a live studio session, featuring members of the Siansa Ceili Band.	Studs Terkel
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE CO.:	Music of Paul Hann.	Holger Petersen

Wed. (Dec. 20)

11:30 A.M.	WHO'S MINDING THE STORE:	Interviews with members of the Alberta Cabinet. Today, conversation with Bill Dickie, Minister of Mines & Minerals.	Dorothy Dahlgren
8:00 P.M.	BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Seiji Ozawa, conductor. Mahler Symphony No.8.	
10:30 P.M.	PANEL DISCUSSION:	Topics of general interest discussed by members of the academic staff and/or graduate students of the U of A.	Tim Christian.

by J. S.

Yes, Art lives

Despite Students' Council's death blow to the SUB Art Gallery, art can still be seen at U of A. The University Art Gallery and Museum is located just south of the Faculty Club and west of the Psych wing of the Biological Sciences Building.

Presently at the gallery is a photographic exhibition by Dorothy Laing, titled "Women and Work". It consists of photos of working women in California during the '30s.

The gallery is funded by the Department of Art and Design, and is managed by Alasdair Dunlop, the Director of Exhibitions. "My purpose is to run a gallery such that it balances the demands of the old and the new, the popular and the unpopular, and ultimately to achieve the maximum involvement of as many people as possible..." said Mr. Dunlop in an interview with a POUNDMAKER reporter.

Mr. Dunlop considered it "iniquitous" that the Students' Council axed the SUB gallery. The gallery was well run, adventurous, and got a lot of people in, he said.

The University Art Gallery and Museum suffers from lack of patronage because of its location. About three

to four thousand people visit the gallery during the university year. The gallery has also had problems in publicising its showings. Most of their posters get stolen within two or three days after they are posted.

The gallery is unable to fulfill the museum function due to lack of space. Also, imprecise temperature and humidity controls make the present building ill-suited as a showplace for art and artifacts. Mr. Dunlop anticipates that there will be room for the gallery in the new Arts building when it is completed.

Showings for the remainder of the year:
December: Dorothy Laing photos, pottery from Studio West, Huicoll yarn paintings from Northern Mexico.
January: prints and sculptures from the Department of Art and Design.
February: Vira Frenkel prints; Jack Taylor, formerly of the Dept. of Art and Design, in memoriam, small sketches.
March: Bachelor of Fine Arts showing.
April: Master of Visual Arts showing.

by Jim Taylor

Edmonton Folk Guild continues to grow

Dour songs of murder, screwing and British tyranny come out of the gaelic gloom temporarily settled over Room at the Top. This is the Edmonton Folk Guild. Not a gloomy crowd but this was their British work shop night. British folk songs being the murder, the screwing, the tyranny of it all. With one memorable number about a guy whose ambition it was to marry a princess but who ended up managing a whore somewhere around Hyde Park way.

The Edmonton Folk Guild got going when Larry Saidman and Chris Mitchell came back from the Mariposa Folk festival last summer and wanted regular folk get togethers in Edmonton. Now they have a folk scene going in the City.

A typical night people come along and play what they want. When they play too long they're gently told to get off. The guild occasionally put on a workshop. So far Ukrainian and British nights with a Woody Guthrie night to come on Dec. 5th.

What is Folk music? Larry says its people getting together to sing what they want to. Some guys write their own ballads. Some find songs and

teach them to friends. Other singers turn out pop stuff but it's all very relaxed. No hassles about what they're supposed to be doing. No competition. Lots of talent all around. Folk music is something of a secular religion. The singers share the central interest and the songs take up the cause of the oppressed (the more lost the cause, the better). Blasted by its brash cousin, rock, Folk is still around.

Ideally the club would like their own place. With the cooperation of the S. U., they have Room at the Top. Donations are taken at the door for the rent. They have a membership thing going for five dollars. This can get you into running the club, reduced records at Opus '69 and cheap tickets for concerts in the City. Some kind of record and book library may come about and a newsletter. Searching, sharing, supporting songs and singers is the thing.

The Folk Guild get together every Tuesday night at Room at the Top. And they're looking for singers and audience.

by gsb

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as usual
it's a question
of comings and goings
and debates
on opposable thumbs

Theatre 3's "Alice" is three shows in one

by Colette Forest

A drastic change from Invitation to a Beheading, Theatre 3's Alice in Wonderland has something for everyone.

Talking to Anne Green, General Manager of the theatre, I found that the company "wanted to do something that children could go to because the theatre does a fair amount of heavy drama. This season is much more balanced in that we've got Some Evening Sunshine at the end, this in the middle and of course, we opened with Invitation to a Beheading. There are also two one acts which aren't super-heavy or super-obscure but they're not for children."

"With Alice, the whole thing is that we wanted to do what we considered good theatre, not just garbage. It's really hard to find anything of that calibre but Alice is such a classic that it is not just a trip for kids, everybody gets off on it -- it's written that way."

There are three things which make this adaptation of Alice in Wonderland unique: the script, the puppets and the dancers.

The script, written by Scott Johnson -- actor, drama teacher and now playwright, "is remarkably close to the book. Scott decided Carroll's dialogue was just so super that there was really very little he could do to improve upon it -- so why fight it. Adaptations of Alice have been done before but what they have tended to do is to make it syrupy sweet by taking out all the nasty, bitchy things, and that just destroys some of the really beautiful characters. You can't make the Duchess a nice person -- nor the Queen -- you just can't."



What happens when you do is that the story loses its appeal to adults.

The decision to use puppets was basically a pragmatic one. "When doing a show like Alice you can go either of two ways. One you can get onto very complex, technical things, which we don't have the money to do, or else you can keep it very simple." The puppets are used to solve the technical hassles involved when Alice eats magic mushrooms and drinks magic potions.

Whenever Alice is either larger or smaller than normal, she or the other

characters are portrayed by puppets.

Don Mills, creator of the puppets, was totally unaware of Theatre 3's aspirations, when he himself became intrigued with the idea of doing Alice in Wonderland as a puppet show. When the theatre contacted him he had already created most of the patterns.

Don has had a long standing interest in all aspects of puppetry since early childhood, when he began teaching himself the basics of puppet making, staging and so on. Don now works at the St. Albert Public Library but still uses his spare time to work with his puppets.

The idea of using dancers goes back to one aspect of the original concept of Theatre 3 which was to create an arts center. "The performing arts", said Anne, "are really restricting -- at least dancers get to work with musicians, but actors and painters get stuck in their own little world." The concept of the art center was to allow these people to break out of their little worlds.

"Last summer I did a mime with a musician friend of mine and we both found working with each other created a whole new scope -- there were so many new stimuli and so many new things that it was really exciting. So when we had the chance to use the dance theatre it was just too good to pass up. Sure it's costing us money but that is what the theatre is existing for -- to try and make things happen."

The dancers are from the Alberta Contemporary Dance Company, one of the very few in Canada. There are several numbers being created especially for the show and the show itself is being choreographed by Jacqueline Ogg and Charlene Travers, co-artistic directors

of the company.

"The dancers are doing things like the cards and the animals and the pool of tears and it's all done with masks -- hundreds of masks and lots of costume changes."

"I think the actors have all enjoyed the exposure of working in another medium. As an actor you always get to do little things like having to bluff your way through musical even if you can't sing or dance but to actually work in that much detail is really a fine experience."

There are thirteen cast members which is a lot and all of them except Alice are playing three or four roles and all except Alice are men.

"It's been incredible putting all these things together. Usually you just have to work with actors and worry about getting them together, but this way we've got dance numbers so we are rehearsing dance numbers in one place and acting numbers in another place and putting them together and hassling Don for the puppets saying, 'We need them, we need them.' It's been really incredible, but 'for sure it's going to be a fine show.'

There are twelve extra performances for Alice in Wonderland, most of them being matinees. The feeling at the theatre is that there are a lot of people who would miss the play if it weren't for the extra performances and there are a lot of people (kids and adults) who should see it.

"It's not a question that we would like them to see the show because we need the bread -- I mean we do -- but

cont. on page 17

Don gets off on puppets. Maybe, secretly, you do, too.

by Ruby Falcon

Puppets have a universal appeal. And the ways in which they can be used are limitless -- from teaching preschoolers to put their toys away to entertaining people in homes for the aged, says Don Mills, a puppeteer who works as a librarian in the St. Albert Public Library. The basis for his statement lies in the fact that he has been staging puppet shows for 20 of his 26 years.

Almost everybody is aware of the teaching potential of puppets as used on "Sesame Street". He sees them as especially useful for day care centres and kindergartens, for reaching autistic children and the retarded, and as teaching tools at a more advanced level for subjects as varied as art, reading, and arithmetic.

Although he works mostly with children, he certainly doesn't rule out the possibility of puppetry for adults. He has just completed making puppets, some larger than life size, for "Alice in Wonderland" which will be staged at Theatre 3 from December 13 to 31.

Although the show is to be presented live, the puppets will be used for the sequences in which Alice stretches or shrinks.

Don also relates the example of the Kumquat Puppet Theatre in New York which was set up in 1964 for adult audiences. Although there were restrictions against topless dancers at that time, there were none against topless marionettes. Besides a hilariously leering M. C. there were exotic dancers which would capture the attention of any red-blooded American male.

The puppets that Don is mostly interested in are of the soft muppet variety whose mouths open and close and whose expressions can vary widely. He prefers them to the hand puppets which he sees as rigid, beautiful objects of art but essentially lifeless.

Some of the plays which he considers especially suitable for puppetry are "Peanuts", "Winnie the Pooh", and "Wind in the Willows". He is also interested in shadow theatre.

Don can't remember a time when he wasn't interested in puppets. At 6 he was making marionettes in the basement of his Edmonton home. By the time he was 10 he was a fledgeling entrepreneur putting on puppet shows for other children. He continued experimenting with puppets through junior high school but in senior high school his interest waned because it just wasn't the type of thing boys did at that time.

His interest became serious again when he was working toward his BA in English at the University of Winnipeg. During the two years following his graduation he did extensive work with puppets while working at the Winnipeg Public Library.

During his two years at UBC where he received a Master of Library Science degree he was required to adapt, produce mount and perform a play. He chose "Beauty and the Beast", he also remembers a spoof on the faculty called "The Stacks are Falling".

Despite the fact that he has been in St. Albert only five months, he has built a puppet theatre for children and puts on weekly shows.

About 60 children regularly attend the story hour. He also goes out to schools to do puppet plays and is especially interested in talking to junior high school Language Arts classes. These classes are basically about communication. Puppetry, after all, he says, is a scaled down version of theatrics. You direct the lighting, sets, costumes, characters and script.

Hissuccess in communication via puppets is probably due to his philosophy regarding children: Never underestimate the creativity of a child and don't talk down to them.

His plans for the future include possibly a puppet guild in Edmonton, hobby clubs and is looking forward to presenting "The Littlest Angel" at the library for Christmas.

Much of the apathy of the general public towards puppetry is due, he feels, to terrible puppet work. But he is convinced that puppets have a universal appeal. To what does he attribute this?

"There is," he says, "a bit of the frustrated ham actor in everyone, I guess."



photo by Dave Krysko

Theatre West opts for children's theatre

Theatre West has decided to initiate a major change in policy and direction.

Henceforth, they will be devoting their full time and energies to the production of their children's plays.

The company has made this decision because of what they call the "overwhelming" response to the two plays they have staged thus far in this series, "George, Gertie, and the Garbage Grabbers" and "Zap, Zot, Zowie" (see POUNDMAKER, Nov. 8, 1972).

The upcoming series of plays, called Theatre West's Theatre for Young Audiences, will be jointly directed by Isabelle Foord and Felicity Marcus and will call on previous creations of other children's theatre groups and original material to be conceived and written by the company.

The company states that their productions are of "the highest professional standards" and will thus prove enticing for audiences of all ages. They feel that theatre should be a shared experience and state that "parents attending with their children have been delighted and amazed at the degree to which their children become actively involved in the performance."

The next production that Theatre West plans in this series is a special Christmas show for children from ages five to eleven. Titled "Professor Quicky-Thinks and the Klomper King", the play is a whimsical story about a mad professor whose various projects and inventions drive his hard-working assistants to distraction.

Featuring boat-bike-copters, McFingles, robots, the planet Delecta, and, of course, the wicked Klomper King and his entire army. This extravaganza includes multi-media special effects and songs written by the young people's company of the Duke's Playhouse in Lancaster, England, and has been adapted for Theatre West by Ms. Marcus and Ms. Foord.

The play runs Dec. 16, 17, 23, and 24 at the Edmonton Art Gallery. Sat. shows are at 11:30 am and 2:30 pm; Sun. shows at 1:30 and 3:30 pm. Tickets are 75¢ for children and \$1.00 for adults.

Other programs planned by the company include "Peace, Bread, and Freedom", a provocative look at the Russian Revolution written by Ms. Marcus and the company scheduled for Feb., and "The Beast in the Bag", and exploration into the world of Magic and Surprise on tap for March. They are also planning two touring repertory productions: "Elephant and Flamingo Vaudeville" and "The Wonderful Discoveries of Witches in Lancashire County".

Theatre 3's "Alice"

cont. from page 16

they should really see the show."

The play will be showing in the Theatre Beside at Vic Comp and tickets can be bought at the McCalley box office. So buy your little brother or sister and yourself a Christmas present and go see Alice in Wonderland.

The play runs from Dec. 13 to Dec. 31. Tues., Wed. 8:30pm adults \$3.00 students, children, senior cit. \$1.50

Sat., Sun. 2:00pm adults \$3.00 others \$1.50

Friday 7:00pm adults \$3.50 others \$1.50
10:30pm adults \$3.50 others \$1.50

Saturday 8:30pm adults \$3.50 others \$2.50

Dec. 26 to Dec. 31:
1:00pm & adults \$3.00
4:00pm others \$1.50

Holger Petersen

The Producer

It was another wonderfully cold Edmonton day when I caught the #1 bus on 9th and Jasper heading for 124th St. I arrived at Holger Petersen's abode, trusty "Harry Foont Fact Sheet" in hand, and knocked on the door. I was taken inside and introduced to Holger, who was cleaning the heads of his tape machine.

The tape machine is a very familiar device to the record producer, and when Holger started his two year radio-TV arts program at NAIT he may have realized that the tape recorder would become as familiar to him as a pen is to most of us.

After a year at NAIT he started working for the CBC as an audio technician and engineer, and for CKUA as a radio producer. While at NAIT he started writing reviews for the NAIT Nugget and "learning music as a listener, musician and reviewer."

As a musician, he was the original drummer for Hot Cottage. When the time came to choose between Hot Cottage as a full-time occupation and a career in production, Holger was too far involved in his activities to seriously consider channelling all his time and effort into a band.

As he got deeper into the music business he started to do his own production of records. The first single that he produced that was released was "Joe Chicago" by Hot Cottage and Shakey Horton. This was followed by "Soul of a Blackman", a single by Aaron MacNeil, which was released only in the U.S.

A year ago he started producing the Acme Sausage Company Album, which is a collection of various Canadian artists such as Manna, Humphrey and the Dumplunks and Brent Titcomb. It is a non-profit album and should be ready for release in January.

Future production plans include a GRT single by the Spiney Norman Whoopee Band, a Larry Reese single entitled "Second Song" (which is to be released in a French version as well as the English) and a possible Paul Hann single.

Holger also has two albums in production. They are by Joe Hall and the Eyeball Wine Company and a Hot Cottage/Shakey Horton album due for release early next year by London Records.

Last month he was down in San Francisco and Los Angeles where he was mixing the Hot Cottage album.

While down in the States he fur-

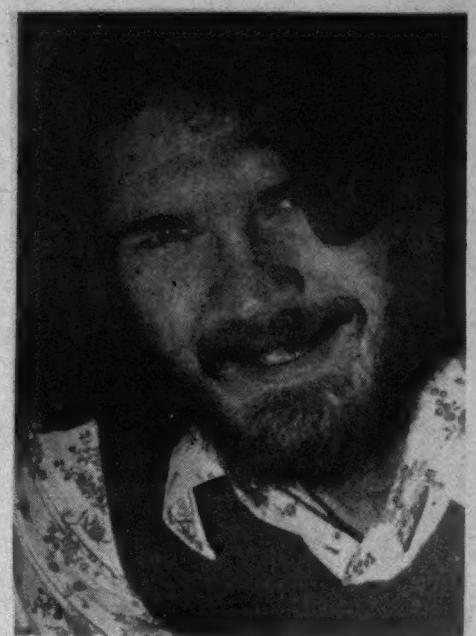


photo by Tom Turner

thered his knowledge and abilities at the art of putting sound on tape and then on records. He was working in a 24-track studio at the same time that Hot Tuna and New Riders of the Purple Sage were there, and he learned a lot just by watching.

Such things as these trips to the States cost quite a lot of money and for a while Holger was able to get by on the cont. on page 18

The Unknown Soldier and his wife ...

Genet, Ustinov and History:

What went wrong?

from the illusion of history to the hidden sanctuary of their former humanity.

This inversion of reality and illusion lends to Genet's comment on history as perceptively painful irony.

History is essential to man because the coward by instinct strives to become General. And history fails precisely because the General, despite his outward confidence, is the Coward. Trapped between the reality of his own insignificance and the illusion of his possible grandeur, man falters and falls, becoming more the victim than the master of his destiny.

Ustinov's approach to history in The Unknown Soldier and His Wife is surprisingly similar to that of Genet in The Balcony. Like Genet, he ridicules the central figures in history -- the Church, the Revolutionary, the Military -- throwing in for good measure an added personage -- the Inventor. And like Genet, Ustinov is crucially aware of the ironic double role that man plays in his attempt to create history.

The focus of The Unknown Soldier is panoramic. Ustinov canvasses history or war (the two appear to be interchangeable) from Roman times up to the present. It is in this survey of history that Ustinov depicts the ironic relationship between the little man, whose comprehension lies outside of the bloody arena of history, and the historical figureheads who, like the wheels of some great machine, form the basis of man's steady progression from battlefield to battlefield. Yesterday's oppressive general becomes today's oppressed little man -- the unknown soldier. In the context of time, man's individual existences overlap as the victim of one century becomes the victimizer of the next.

In other words, Ustinov's vision of man in history, like that of Genet, is two-fold -- man is the prisoner of his illusory significance (a significance which is undermined by the satire of both playwrights) and man is also the victim of his own real insignificance -- the little man incapable of comprehending or triumphing over the relentless progression of events. Genet depicts this irony in terms of the individual psyche. Ustinov portrays it in terms of the broader, less concentrated medium of time -- the succession of individual generations. Genet's irony is internal; Ustinov's external -- but this somewhat disturbing historical perspective of both playwrights remain in essence

the same.

Of the two plays, Ustinov's Unknown Soldier is the most didactic and therefore the most positive. Unlike Genet, he cannot resist the temptation to go beyond answering the question -- what went wrong? -- by suggesting an answer to the next question -- how can we make it right?

In answering this latter question, Ustinov resorts to the obvious. Without the little man -- the Unknown Soldier -- to fight wars, there would be no wars to fight. This is, of course, an admirable sentiment, but like all sentiments it is just a little bit too corny to be convincing. Perhaps Ustinov himself is the victim of his own double perspective: Beneath the urbane cosmopolitan lurks the idiot. At any rate, the simplicity of his so-called answer greatly detracts from the dramatic impact of his play.

In terms of production, I much preferred Studio Theatre's production of "The Balcony" to its present production of "The Unknown Soldier." In the first act of "The Balcony," especially, the cast seemed to achieve at least some of the precision essential to the success of productions involving the large number of characters found in both plays. Of special note were the delightful performances of Larry Zarchko, as the General, and Marion Zoboski, as the Horse. In a single scene they managed to achieve that delicate balance between pathos and irony which lies at the heart of Genet's thought.

In both the second act of "The Balcony" and the whole of "The Unknown Soldier," however, this fine precision broke down entirely. The actors, for the most part U. of A. students, simply did not have the experience to cope with the discursive tendencies of both Genet and Ustinov in their respective plays. It should be noted, however, that the demands made by both plays are, in this respect, almost overwhelming.

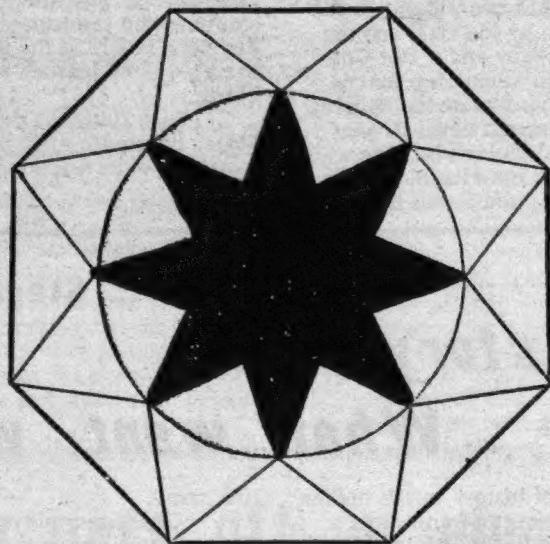
The actors in addition to having to create some kind of internal unity out of the multiplicity of roles found within each of the characters themselves. Viewed in this context, it is surprising that these aspiring actors have done as well as they have. What they lack in experienced precision, they more than make up for in appropriately enough, blood and guts.

by W. N. Callaghan, Jr.

Roy and the mandala

Bali art makes its way to Edmonton

by Ann Harvey
photos by Tom Turner



I entered the Mandala shop with the intention of taking a casual, yet quick look about, meeting the guy who ran the place and setting a time for a future interview.

An hour and a half later, I left - having met Roy Kelly who in turn introduced me to his shop and the exquisite and intricate woodcarvings and art of a people from an Indonesian island called Bali.

Drinking dripped coffee in the back room, we passed photo slides of Bali and he told me of the beauty of living in the villages there and showed me some of the art he had brought back, including a beautiful woodcarving done by himself.

Hand-crafted art pieces and clothing from India, Pakistan, Spain, and a few other places filled the shop, as well as sculptures, candles, batik designs and leatherwork done by Edmonton artists and craftsmen. Nothing slickly commercial.

So, I left with the knowledge that when I returned for the interview (the appointment being a general "anytime you want to"), I could settle comfortably into a chair in the back room, turn on my trusty tape recorder, sip a hot cup of coffee, and enjoy myself listening to Roy Kelly

tell of Bali and its art, the village and the Mandala sign.....

And I did.

* * * * *

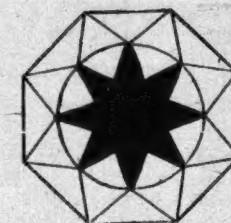
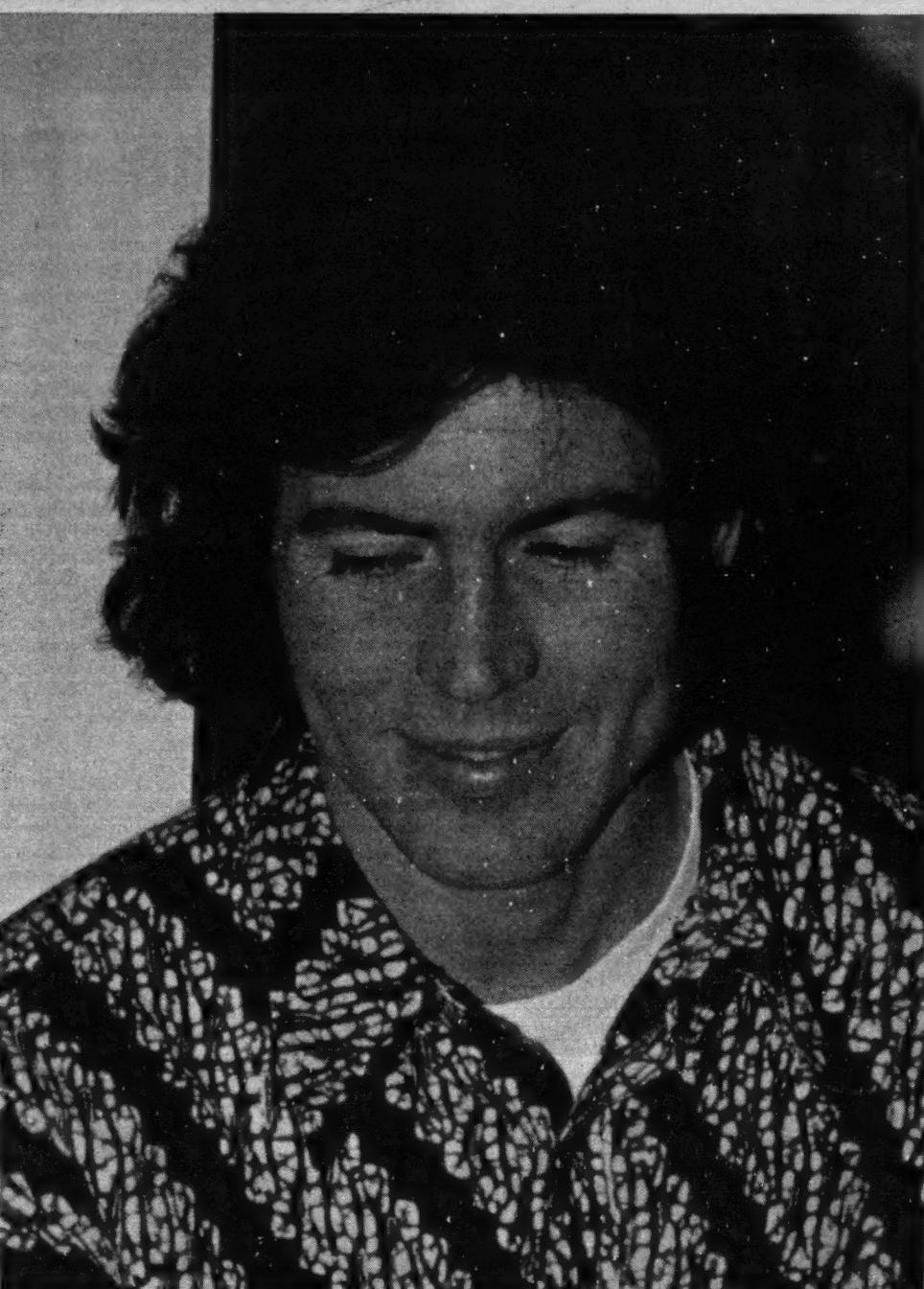
"I've been traveling about ten years. The first time I left Canada, I was just going to go to Europe for a few months - it took me four years to come back to Edmonton."

Roy made it around the world at that time, passing through Indonesia and a small island off the east tip of Java, called Bali. Since his first visit there, he has returned to Bali several times.

On his last return trip to Edmonton, with a few articles from Bali with him, he noticed how well-received some of the artwork was and began to see some of the woodcarvings as real masterpieces of craftsmanship.

And there he was with no trade or profession. So he "saved up as much as I could in the prosperous West" working on construction and oil rigs, and started back for Bali.

"All the times I was there before I'd always lived in Kuda Beach, where the scene was and the hip westerners were traveling through. That was fine, but it wasn't really Indonesia... something was missing."



He was thinking about this all the time on his trip back to Indonesia, and finally decided that he didn't want to get involved with all the hip turn-me-on people smoking grass.

"That's great, but you can do that in Edmonton."

So he headed for the countryside and a village called Peliatan Ubud to settle down and live in for a while.

"The whole world just kind of slowed down." He became a kind of apprentice to a woodcarver, a craftsman of the village, who taught him the skills that he knew of woodcarving. Although he didn't consider himself an artist, the only kind of wood carving attempted before being whittling with a stick, Roy was to spend the next four months working sometimes as many as eight hours a day perfecting the one carving he had started on.

"That really turned me on to working with your hands. It's the best form of that I can think of, of making yourself peaceful and getting yourself involved in something more than artificial means."

He slowed down and saw the Balinese for what they were - beautiful craftsmen, and peaceful. "To work on the object they were working on, they had to be peaceful inside. You can't make a beautiful wood-carving if you're angry or unhappy or upset - I'm convinced of that."

The village seemed to live in a communal life-style, with everybody helping everyone else out. And although the prominent religion was Hindu, Roy commented that there seemed to be a special Balinese feeling towards the earth itself - the love of nature and of the land.

And no wonder. Bali is one of the few places in the world where you could live comfortably with just a pair of shorts, and if you were knowledgeable enough, live off the wild fruit and food of the island.

The villagers themselves, especially in Peliatan which is one centre of woodcarving, painting, theatre and music on the island, seem to spend half of their time farming, planting and harvesting their beautifully terraced rice fields, and the other half working on their art.

Roy was very fortunate in that while he was working with the wood carver, it was learned that a cremation, and for a king's mother (there are many kings in Bali) was to take place. Cremations are very special occasions for the Balinese people.

"I'd seen cremations in Bali before, but I'd never seen the real thing - the preparation."

Immediately almost everyone in the village, about 150 people, stopped what they were doing and started the month and a half long preparation for the cremation.

Everyone in the Banyar from woodcarvers to rice-workers came together to build these beautiful decorations, a huge cremation tower, and to prepare the food - although the latter doesn't start until a week or two before.

"The whole thing is more like an art festival, because the idea is that the spirit is being released from the body and it's a great thing to be celebrated. No more worldly troubles and on to a higher realm."

Now the master carver that Roy, along with two or three villagers, was apprenticed to, had made it his job to make some masks for the cel-

Holger Petersen

cont. from page 17

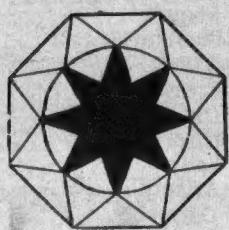
money he received while working for CKUA, but eventually he was forced to borrow from his friends in order to continue. These friends understand music. Therefore, as opposed to a businessman, they understand the music industry and all its complications and are more likely to lend money to an independent record producer such as Holger Petersen.

As for an overview of the music industry, Holger says it's rough and he's still got a long way to go. There are a lot of artists and businessmen to deal with and a lot of hassles to take in stride.

"In Canada, we've just started out, as opposed to the well-established U.S. industry." Toronto studios like Eastern Sound have imported people like Terry Brown, who has produced Joe Cocker and Procol Harum, to help with training and working the equipment.

Studios like Tommy Banks', Damon, and Park Lane are improving the technical aspect of the Canadian recording industry with people like Holger Petersen; always working for the improvement of production techniques in Canada.

by Arthur Brown



eration. Working in the courtyard with other painters, woodcarvers and villagers, Roy began to learn the people's language and customs, just seeing how they lived. The mamma would bring tea at a certain hour and they'd all go to bathe after they'd finished their work, down at the stream.

"It was really something for a westerner to be involved in. I was very lucky." Working up to and taking part in the cremation celebration all brought him closer to the village and its people.

In fact soon afterwards, because Roy had kept commenting on the beauty of the rice fields, the villagers finally prodded him out to work in the fields.

"I went out there and worked, and it was like a brand new experience." He'd seen thousands of rice fields but it was really strange to get out there in the mud and start hoeing and putting plants in the mud.

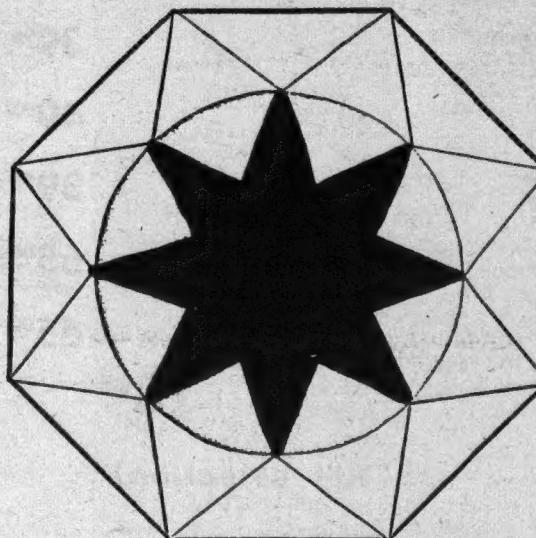
Meanwhile, after living there for several months, Roy noticed that the great wad of travellers cheques he had had when he left prosperous Canada was getting uncomfortably thin.

Looking for some way to make a bit of money so he could remain on the island, he got together with his friend the king. (Actually, 'son of king' - he spoke four or five different languages, had a university degree, and rented motorbikes to the tourists. "You'd never know he was so high in the village." He was quite humble about his position.)

They agreed it would be a good idea to sell some of the woodcarvings and artwork of the village. (Roy felt that his work wasn't good enough to sell yet, beside the Balinese work.) So after the king said that a building by the temple could be used, Roy, his friend, and Robin - an American ex-patriot who had just joined them - set about cleaning, painting, and getting the building together.

Because there were a number of shops along side roads in Bali, they knew they'd have to have some fantastic display or sign to draw the shop to people's attention.

"Coincidentally or strangely, I had met an Australian named Shane who had been around the East for a long time... and he started telling me about the Mandala and what it is." It seemed to be representative of life, birth and death and was widely used in art and religion. There



was also a story where psychologists in the West had found mentally retarded children drawing Mandalas exactly like those drawn in the Tibetan highlands, concluding that perhaps they had lived there in their last lifetime.

With all these reasons, plus the fact that it was a beautiful artwork itself, Roy chose the Mandala as the symbol to put in front of the store. Taking two bamboo hats, the kind they wear in the rice fields, he clamped them together with the bamboo sticking out the side, painted it a contrasting blue, black and red and hung it outside the front of the shop.

"So that really got the tourists stopping, and since then it's been all good, really good. Robin and I used to go across the road and sit in the temple and say 'Oh this is too good; it's liable to work if we're not careful.' Cause we were just doing it - she'd put in 50 or 100 and I'd put in 50 or 100 and it just took off."

Roy and Robin came to know the villagers more and more as they brought their paintings and artwork into the shop to be sold. Yet although it had started out with the plan to sell mostly the fine paintings, carvings and artwork of the Balinese, it ended up that the articles which sold the best and made the money they lived off were jewelry and clothing (much like the store here).

With the help of five or six tailors, they would get a shirt or design that someone was wearing and get them to copy it. So they had five or six basic styles in batik that they just kept varying and repeating.

The Mandala shop set their prices for the students and young travellers, journeying with just a ruck-

sack or sleeping bag on their way from Australia to Europe or vice-versa. They knew a lot about the land and culture and the bartering system of the East and you had to give them a fair price if you expected to sell anything.

One western trip that they got into was making a couple of dozen posters and posting them around. "It really amazed the Balinese; they think we're economic experts from the West. They told us they were too embarrassed to advertise their shop; they thought that it was too braggy to say 'well, my shop has all these things'; they'd say 'It's not so good - my shop is just a simple shop.'" Apparently they didn't mind though.

A little over a year ago, Roy had to leave Bali for Singapore, in order to get another visa, make a little money and return to Bali. You're allowed to stay for three months; if you stay longer you have to become a registered alien, and to do that, your reasons have to be pretty good.

When he returned he was surprised to find the shop doing better than ever, and whereas before the people in the temple had sold tea, coffee and cold drinks in the shop, they were now helping Robin show the people the store and selling people the merchandise.

"It was kind of revealing, because I found out that the shop could get along without me."

Roy left Bali over a year ago, returning to Edmonton to set up another Mandala shop, with the hope of selling Balinese artwork to the people here. But he's had a few problems.

Once again clothing and jewel-

ry seem to sell better than sculptures or other fine artwork.

Also one of his biggest problems in getting art from Bali is the shipping cost. Air freight has proven really expensive, and although sea freight is cheaper, he can't afford to wait six months. So gradually his Balinese stock has been dwindling. Yet something unexpected has happened.

"I had the idea of importing more and not paying so much attention to the community, but now I see that's really where it's at; you've got to get involved in the community like we did in Bali."

"And it's 100 times better than I expected," and he tells of the leather workers, jewellers, dress makers, the macrame and the batik exhibitors. And there are fantastic sculptors in Edmonton that no one even knows about.

"But craftsmen and artists in the West, and there are some good ones - it's really a battle for them to make their living at it. They pretty near have to have two jobs."

"People say there's a cultural vacuum, but how do they know what's available and going on if the stores don't sell it?"

He wants to get to know the Edmonton artists and what's available around here.

"It's kind of a challenge, because a lot of people like Charles Hilton, an Edmonton artist, are just getting turned on to the idea of turning on Edmonton. And I'm sure it's coming, it's coming - the money's here; it's been here for a long time."

"The artists seem to be the missing link in Edmonton."

"There are so many possibilities happening on the horizon."



PACKAGE SPECIALS

(FIND ONE TO SUIT YOU)

PACKAGE no. 1

- Arlberg Wood Skis with segmented Steel Edges
- Caber 5 Buckle Boots
- Alpine Tapered Aluminum Poles
- Mark II-IV Step-In Bindings, safety straps and mounting

Approx.
List ... 125⁰⁰ 96⁶⁶

PACKAGE no. 2

- Gastein Fibreglas Skis with segmented steel edges
- Caber 5 Buckle Boots
- Alpine Tapered Aluminum Poles
- Hope Salvaguard Step-in Heels & Marker Toes
- Safety Straps & Mounting

Approx.
List ... 160⁰⁰ 126⁶⁶

PACKAGE no. 3

- Blizzard Fan 2000, the all-round performer.
- Caber 5 Buckle Boots
- Hope Salvaguard Bindings
- Aluminum Poles, Straps & Mounting

Approx.
List ... 210⁰⁰ 173³³

PACKAGE no. 4

- Kastle Rally Super Skis, a great intermediate ski with Munari Blue Bird boots
- Eckel Royal Bindings
- North Star Dual Taper Poles
- Straps & Mounting

Approx.
List ... 300⁰⁰ 238⁸⁸

PACKAGE no. 5

- Maxel Combi G. S., one of the world's finest metal glass skis
- Eckel Royal Bindings, the binding that releases all six ways
- Munari 5 Buckle plastic boots
- North Star Dual Taper Poles
- Mounted & Safety Straps

Approx.
List ... 330⁰⁰ 268⁸⁸

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Munari	79.95
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Caber	59.95
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Arlberg	39.95
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SKI LOFT SPECIALS

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Rally	72.95
Kastle	99.95
Rally Super	99.95
Kastle	
CPM-70	164.95
Kastle	
CPM-Ti	179.95
Blizzard	
Fan 2000	78.00
Blizzard	
Ali Glass	97.50
Blizzard	
Special	112.50
Blizzard	
Super Epoxy	142.50
Blizzard	
Racer RS	187.50
Blizzard	
Firebird	165.00
Blizzard	
Total	180.00
Blizzard	
Total Racer	187.50
Blizzard	
Super PX 1	127.50
Blizzard	
Total Royal	240.00
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